THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

T·L·S

2 APRIL 1970

No. 3,553

INDEX OF BOOKS REVIEWED

Biography and Memoirs
B. N. Aleksandrovski: *Iz perezhitogo v chuzhikh kravakh* .. 356
C. Bielenberg: *The Past is Myself* .. 356
S. Lifar: *Ma Vie* .. 356
D. McLellan: *Marx before Marxism* .. 357
L. Reid: *Charles James Fox* .. 364
A. H. Sokoloff: *Cosima Wagner* .. 363
J. Somfai: *Joseph Haydn* .. 364
T. H. Williams: *Huey Long* .. 359

Education:
E. Stratta: *The Education of Borstal Boys* 363
W. van der Eyken and B. Turner: *Adventures in Education* .. 365
C. Webster (Editor): *Samuel Hartlib and the Advancement of Learning* .. 365

Fiction
P. Andrew: *A Man with your Advantages* 355
C. J. Cela: *San Camilo 1936* .. 355
H. C. Rae: *The Saturday Epic* .. 355
P. Rand: *Firestorm* .. 355
J. T. Story: *One Last Mad Embrace* .. 355
H. G. Wells: *The Wealth of Mr. Waddy* 358

History
B. Colgrave and R. A. B. Mynors (Editors): *Bede's Ecclesiastical History of the English People* .. 366
J. F. C. Harrison: *Robert Owen and the Owenites in Britain and America* .. 361
R. Mortier: *Clartés et ombres du siècle des lumières* .. 364
R. Owen: *A New View of Society. Report to the County of Lanark* .. 361

Linguistics
G. N. Leech: *Towards a Semantic Description of English* .. 352
S. Potter: *Changing English* .. 352
A. S. C. Ross (Editor): *What are U?* .. 352
C. B. Williams: *Style and Vocabulary* .. 368

Literature and Criticism
Aretino: *Sei Giornate* .. 354
T. Besterman (Editor): *Voltaire: Correspondence. Studies on Voltaire and the Eighteenth Century* .. 364
D. Donoghue: *Jonathan Swift* .. 354
R. Ellmann (Editor): *The Artist as Critic* 354
J. R. Lawler: *The Language of French Symbolism* .. 367
B. N. Morton (Editor): *Beaumarchais: Correspondence* .. 364
L. Németh: *Munkái* .. 358

Music
U. Dibelius (Editor): *Musik auf der Flucht vor sich selbst* .. 363

Poetry
The Complete Poems of C. P. Cavafy 349
K. Palamas: *The Twelve Lays of the Gipsy* .. 349
G. Seferis: *Three Secret Poems. Collected Poems* .. 349

Politics
C. J. Friedrich, M. Curtis and B. R. Barber: *Totalitarianism in Perspective: Three Views* .. 357

Prehistory
A. A. Abbie: *The Original Australians*
I. M. Crawford: *The Art of the Wandjina*
M. Durack: *The Rock and the Sand*
C. Laseron: *Ancient Australia*
C. P. Mountford: *The Dawn of Time*
D. J. Mulvaney: *The Prehistory of Australia* ..

Religion
W. H. Cadman: *The Open Heaven*
G. Fohrer: *Introduction to the Old Testament*
R. K. Harrison: *Introduction to the Old Testament* ..

Social Studies
N. J. Bull: *Moral Education. Moral Judgement from Childhood to Adolescence*
D. Cooper: *The Beverage Report*
C. MacAndrew and R. B. Edgerton: *Drunken Comportment*

World Affairs
C. F. Barnaby and A. Boserup (Editors): *Implications of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems*
A. Chayes and J. B. Wiesner: *ABM. An Evaluation of the Decision to Deploy an Antiballistic Missile System*
J. J. Holst and W. Schneider, Jr. (Editors): *Why ABM?*
D. Lang: *Incident on Hill 192* ..

VACANT APPOINTMENTS AND PUBLIC NOTICES &c

Librarians

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
Applications are invited for the following POSTS:—
ASSISTANT DIVISIONAL LIBRARIAN, STANDISH DIVISION
ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS HEADQUARTERS.
Salary: Librarians' Scale £920 to £1,[illegible]
Qualifications: Part I examination. Starting points commensurate with qualifications and experience.
Appointments superannuable and subject to certificate of fitness.
Applications (naming two referees) indicating post(s) for which candidates wish to be considered, to County Librarian, County Hall, Preston, PR1 8RH by 10th April.

LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON
BRANCH LIBRARIAN
RUISLIP MANOR
Grade A.P. IV/V, £1,665 to £2,105 including London Weighting
Candidates must be Chartered Librarians with appropriate experience in library management and the ability to co-ordinate library services with community activities.
Further details may be obtained from the Borough Librarian, Drayton Hall, West Drayton, Middlesex. (Tel. West Drayton 4275.)
Application forms from Establishment Officer Ref. L/2512 Manor House, Church Road, Hayes, Middlesex. Closing date, April 10.

AUSTRALIA
JAMES COOK UNIVERSITY OF NORTH QUEENSLAND
LECTURER IN HISTORY
APPLICATIONS are invited for the above-mentioned POSITION.
Qualifications: Applicants should possess a good honours degree in Modern History. Preference will be given to applicants with research and/or teaching experience in an area of recent world history or recent European History.
Duties: The successful applicant will be required initially to participate in teaching the first year course, Recent World History since 1890, and will also have the opportunity of developing an honours course in his special field of interest.
Salary: Within the range $A5,400 to $A7,100 per annum. In addition a Northern Allowance of $A60 per annum is payable.
Date of Taking up Duty: The successful applicant will be required to take up duty by a date to be agreed upon in middle or late 1970.
The university provides superannuation similar to the F.S.S.U. scheme, housing assistance and study leave. Reasonable travel and removal expenses are payable.
Additional information and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary-General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.
Applications close on April 27, 1970.

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
JOSEPH COWEN CHAIR OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
Applications are invited for Joseph Cowen Chair of English Literature. The Chair carries with it the Headship of the Department of English Literature in the School of English. The person appointed will be required to take up duty as soon as possible in the academic year 1970/71. Salary in accordance with the professorial scale (£3,780 by £140 to £4,480 per annum) with membership of F.S.S.U.
Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar of the University, 6 Kensington Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, with whom applications (15 copies) giving the names of not more than three referees, must be lodged not later than Saturday, 16th May, 1970. (Applicants from outside the British Isles may send one copy only.)

Public and University Appointments

CHUNG CHI COLLEGE
THE CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG
APPLICATIONS are invited for the following APPOINTMENTS in the DEPARTMENT of ENGLISH:
LECTURER in TRANSLATION (Chinese-English).
LECTURER in ENGLISH LANGUAGE (TESL).
Appointment to commence from date of arrival of the appointee in Hong Kong but not before July 1, 1970, and not later than August 31, 1970.
Salary scale (HK$14.55=£1 sterling): HK$2,727.50 by 127.50—HK$4,385.00 (man); HK$2,360 by 155—HK$2,825 by 137.50 — HK$2,952.50 by 175 — HK$4,003.50 by 127.50—HK$4,385.00 (woman).
University superannuation scheme. Regular leave on full pay. Passages available for appointees on overseas terms.
Detailed applications (six copies) naming three referees as soon as possible to Inter-University Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT, from whom particulars are available.

UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX
DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE
TEMPORARY LECTURER in LITERATURE (£1,240 to £2,850) required for one year from 1 October, 1970. Candidates should have special interests and qualifications in Russian Literature.
Applications (six copies quoting ref. CS/25/TLS) including a curriculum vitae and the names of two referees should reach the Registrar, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, from whom further particulars are available, by 24th April, 1970.

UNIVERSITY OF EAST AFRICA
MAKERERE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE—UGANDA
APPLICATIONS are invited for JUNIOR LECTURESHIP in FRENCH. Appointee will be expected to take part in the teaching of French and will be responsible for the administration and development of the subject. Preference given to applicants with interests in both literature and language teaching. Salary scale £U1,950-£U2,015 per annum (£U1 = £1 1s. 4d. sterling). Salary supplemented in range £404-£900 per annum (sterling) and education allowances and children's holiday visit passages payable in appropriate cases by British Government. F.S.S.U. Family passages; biennial overseas leave.
Detailed applications (six copies) naming [illegible] by 8 May, 1970, to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham [illegible] London, W1P 0DT, from [illegible] are available.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY
TWO LECTURESHIPS in PHILOSOPHY are to be filled from 1 October, 1970.
(1) Whose interests centre in any area in philosophy (including Ethics, Politics and Philosophy of Language).
(2) Whose philosophical interests include either Mathematical Logic or Foundations of Mathematics.
Salary within scale £1,240 to £2,850 plus £60 London Allowance.
Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University College London, Gower St., WC1E 6BT, from whom further particulars may be had. Closing date 24 April, 1970.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
APPLICATIONS invited for POST of LECTURER in DEPARTMENT of ENGLISH. Preference for candidates with a special interest in eighteenth or nineteenth century studies. Salary within scale £1,240 to £2,850 plus £60 London Allowance. Duties to commence 1 October, 1970.
Applications by 1 May to the Secretary, University College London, Gower St., WC1E 6BT, from whom further particulars may be had.

For Sale and Wanted

AFRICA, Asia, Russia. Bks. bought. Hammersmith Books, Lillford Pl., S.W.13.
AUTOGRAPH letters, manuscripts, documents, in all fields. Bought and sold. Single items, collections, correspondence. Catalogue issued. Kenneth W. Rendell, 625 Bristol Road, Somerville, Mass. 02144, U.S.A.
AUTOGRAPHS.—Top cash prices paid for letters and documents of famous people.—Send for free brochure on How to sell your Autographs.—Charles F. Hamilton, 25 East 53rd Street, New York, N.Y.
DYLAN THOMAS: Early 1st eds. [illegible] etc., presentation copies, proof copies, U.S. and Foreign eds. Letters, mss., typescripts, drawings, etc., by and about wanted.—Stanley Noble, 24 Gladwell Rd., London, N.8.
LETTERS, DOCUMENTS and Manuscripts in all fields bought and sold.—John Wilson, P.O. Box 4 BD, London, W.1. 01-580 9339.
JOURNAL of Hellenic Studies (complete set 1938-60) in excellent condition. Harrison, 410 Spen Lane, Leeds 16.
BETJEMAN: "Blunden: Lawrence: Muir: G. Stein, 1st. Ed., and ass. eds. proof copies, letters, &c., wanted. Stanley Noble, 24 Gladwell Rd., London, N.8.
GRADUATE, female, seeks temporary work in London until August. Research, library and trade journalism experience. Types creatively. Box No. [illegible] T.L.S., 1326, The Times, E.C.4.

Books and Prints

ERIC LOSFELD PUBLICATIONS
are now available in the U.K.
Send large s.a.e. for illustrated catalogue to:
GEORGE PROFFER
9/11 Monmouth Street,
London, W.C.2.
Tel. 836 7022
Callers welcome

STUDIES IN LONDON HISTORY
(Ed.) A. J. Hollaender & William Kellaway.
Nineteen diverse and original contributions spanning over a thousand years of London's history. *6 guineas.*
HODDER & STOUGHTON

John Elliot Cairnes and the American Civil War
A Study in Anglo-American Relations
by Adelaide Weinberg [illegible]
Kingswood Press
63/67 Tabernacle St.,
London, E.C.2.

OUT OF PRINT BOOKS FOUND. [illegible]

ENGLISH books printed between 1660 and 1850. Catalogues on request. The Lamesa Booksellers, P.O. Box 214, Lamesa, Texas 79331.
ANTIQUES. Books on Antiques. New titles supplied by post. State title, publisher. Also lists of books on Antiques issued, details from: Books For the Collector, 34 High Street, Billericay, Essex.
ALL BOOKS by post — Postal Book Centre, 30 Sackville St., London, W.1.
AMERICAN BOOKS. NEW, OLD, OUT OF PRINT.—For any books you want just write to ORSAY BOOKS, 86-32T Eliot Avenue, Rego Park, New York City, N.Y. 11374.
BOOKS, MAPS, ENGRAVINGS on sale every Saturday.—159 Portobello Road, W.11.
JOHN MASEFIELD.—Wanted, ephemera (pamphlets, leaflets, &c.).—Phone 01-959 1089, or write Advertiser, 9 Hammers Lane, Mill Hill, N.W.7.
REVIEW BOOKS and others bought. D. Levin, 13 Grape St., London, W.C.2. 01-240 2376.
USED BOOKS. Cheap Britannicas. List sent.—Silverdale, 1142 Argyle Street, Glasgow.
TRIPOLI: Portrait of a City by Philip Ward. Other books on Libya and belles lettres. Oleander Press, Rte 3, Box 234, Stoughton, Wisconsin and 28 Parkfield Crescent, North Harrow, Middx.

Typing Services

P. COXSON Literary and Academic Typing and Duplicating.—36 Draycott Place, S.W.3. 584 5368.
TYPING: impeccable and prompt; any length m/s.—Mrs. Bowen, 20 Addison Gardens, W.14. 603 5741.
MSS. theses typed; duplicated.—Miss Hunter, 84 Orston Drive, Wollaton Park, Nottingham. Tel. 282160.
ACCURATE professional typing. Mather and Singer, 103 Grosvenor Avenue, N.5. 01-CAN. 7[illegible]

Services

PRINTING at less cost than duplicating, even short runs, even when illustrated —and at what speed.—William Kemp, [illegible] 3 Hobby Street, [illegible]

SOTHEBY'S
115 CHANCERY LANE, WC2 (HODGSON'S ROOMS)
Telephone: 01-405 7238

THURSDAY, 9th APRIL, and the following day, at 1 p.m.
PRINTED BOOKS
comprising art and architecture, including a set of the Wren Society, 1924-43, *Old Water-Colour Society*, 1924-69; atlases, etc.; Camden's *Britannia*, 1753, Tassin's *Cartes Générales de France et d'Espagne*, 1633; bibliography: Arents' *Tobacco*, 1937-68, *E. P. Goldschmidt's Catalogues* (1923-46); bindings: chap-books; coaching; first editions; fore-edge paintings; illustrated books: Beardsley, Blake, Russell Flint, Gibbings, Gill, Kate Greenaway, Hogarth, Lear, Rackham; medical: Elliotson's *Mesmeric State*, 1843; ornithology; paleography; pamphlets (slavery, etc.); periodicals: runs of *The Annual Register*, for 1758-1839 and 1758-1888, *Nature*, 1926-54, *The Sackbut*, 1922-34; plate and porcelain: Hobson's *Leonard Gow Collection*, 1931, Källström's *Svenskt Silversmide*, 1941-63, Nocq's *Le Poinçon de Paris*, 1926-31; sixteenth-eighteenth century books, including Boccaccio's *Il Decamerone*, Paris, 1757; standard sets in English literature; well-bound books. Travel: Africa, America, Asia, Australia, Arctic exploration, etc., coloured plate books: Girtin's *Paris*, 1803, Fielding & Walton's *English Lakes*, 1821, Hassell's *Picturesque Rides and Walks*, 1817-18, Jenkins' *Martial Achievements* 1814-29, Thornton's *Temple of Flora*, 1812: private presses: Arcadia, Argonaut, Ashendene (Wilde's *Young King*, 1924), Cresset, Fanfrolico, Golden Cockerel (Swire's *Voyage of the Challenger*, 1938), Kelmscott, Nonesuch (Shakespeare, 1929-33), Shakespeare Head (Spenser's *Works*, 1930-32 and Froissart's *Chronycles*, 1927-28) and issues of the Limited Editions Club. Collections of books on Africa, archaeology, architecture, biography, book collecting, book-illustration and wood-engraving, clubs and coffee-houses, costume, Baron Corvo, food and wine, history, English and French literature, porcelain, railways, theatre, topography and travel, including Asia and the Far East, South Seas, etc., also prints and books by and relating to Baxter, Thomas and John Bewick, Cruikshank, Kronheim, Le Blond; caricatures, engraved views, music wrappers, valentines, etc; an album of water-colour drawings by W. H. Brooke. Cat. 3s. (15p).

SOTHEBY'S
34-35 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON W1A 2AA
Telephone: 01-493-8080
Telegrams: Abinitio, London W1

MONDAY, 6th APRIL, and the following day
PRINTED BOOKS, AUTOGRAPH LETTERS AND HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS
the property of The Rt. Hon. Lord Dickinson, and other owners including Hollinshed's *Chronicles*, 1587, Venn's *Military and Maritime Discipline*, 1672, Johnson's *The Plan of a Dictionary*, 1747, and a very early edition of Lear's *A Book of Nonsense*; English legal books of the 16th to 18th century, including [illegible] *on the Laws of England*, (1540) and Coke's *Le Second Part des Reports* . . . , 1635; books from the Ashendene and Kelmscott Presses; bibliography and books on manuscripts; [illegible] books of the 15th to 19th century, including Turrecremata's *[illegible] Theologiae*, (c. 1484), Johannes de Voragines *Lombardica Historia*, 1496, Vasari's *Vite de Architetti* . . . , 1550 and 1568; [illegible] silver binding; books on science and natural history, [illegible] horsemanship, travel and topography, including [illegible] *Antiquities of Warwickshire*, 1656; atlases and maps; documents and manuscripts of Sir Nathaniel Bacon, Peter [illegible] Judge Jeffreys, Sir Robert Peel, George II, George III, [illegible] Sir Thomas Lawrence, Scott, Manning, Florence Nightingale, Lear, Arnold Bennet and Baden-Powell; manuscripts [illegible] genealogy and heraldry, the law, smuggling, cookery, dancing, the Quakers and Recusants; topographical [illegible] including interesting collections relating to Norfolk and [illegible] Ill. Cat. 3s. (15p).

MONDAY, 13th APRIL
FINE MODERN FRENCH AND GERMAN ILLUSTRATED BOOKS AND BINDINGS, IMPORTANT PERIODICALS AND WORKS OF REFERENCE
the property of Rex de C. Nan Kivell, Esq., C.M.G., and other owners, including Bonnard's *Parallèlement*, *Daphnis et Chloé*, *Petites Scenes Familières* with a signed sheet of [illegible] Dufy's *Belle-Enfant* bound by Paul Bonet, Maillol's [illegible] bound bt Crette, *L'Art d'Aimer* and *Dialogues des Courtisanes* bound by Creuzevault, Matisse's *Jazz* in a fine [illegible] Creuzevault, Rouault's *Miserere* and *Cirque de l'Étoile Filante*, Segonzac's *Géorgiques*, Toulouse-Lautrec's *Yvette Guilbert* 1898 and 1930, Villon's *Impressions des fuees d'après Nature* with original sketches by Dali; an extensive collection of Ernst's works, including *Fiat Modes* and *La Semaine de Bonté*; books illustrated by Braque, Chagall, Clavé, Le Corbusier, Pascin, Picasso, Sauvage, de Staël, Utrillo, Vlaminck and [illegible] an almost complete set of Gauguin's *Le Sourire*, [illegible] *Mesures*, *Verve* and *L'Assiette au Beurre*; first edition of [illegible] and Marc's *Der Blaue Reiter*; Joyant's *Toulouse-Lautrec*, de La Faille's *L'Oeuvre de Vincent Van Gogh*; [illegible] *Fortes*, with etchings by Manet and others; Cézanne [illegible] graphs by Vuillard and others.
Cat. (53 plates) 15s. (75p).

Personal

IMMEDIATE ADVANCES ARE STILL AVAILABLE
£50 to £10,000
No Security Needed
REGIONAL TRUST LTD
8 Clifford Street, New Bond Street
London W.1.
Tel.: 01-734 5983 or 5914

ENJOY WRITING?—Then write for profit. Send for *Writer's Handbook* (free) detailing countless opportunities for beginners or experienced.—Writers' Ring (TLS), Crun, Craven Arms, Shropshire.

Educational Courses

STUDY AT HOME for G.C.E. "O" and "A" levels, London University External Degrees and Professional career examinations including Booksellers Diploma (official course). Lessons by post. Moderate fees.—Write for Free Prospectus to Wyndham Milligan, M.B.E., M.A., Principal, Dept. BJ4, Wolsey Hall, Oxford, OX2 6PR.

Archivists

LONDON BOROUGH OF BROMLEY
PUBLIC LIBRARIES [illegible] ASSISTANT [illegible]
Grade A.P. [illegible]
[illegible]

Theatres and Exhibitions

HAMPSTEAD THEATRE [illegible]

Other Vacant Appointments

NORTH ITALY. [illegible]

[illegible] NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 1970. Published by Times Newspapers Ltd. at Printing House Square, [illegible] Parish of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe with St. Ann, Blackfriars, London, E.C.4, England, [illegible] 1970. Registered [illegible] at the Post Office.

T·L·S THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

THURSDAY 9 APRIL 1970 • No. 3,554 • ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE

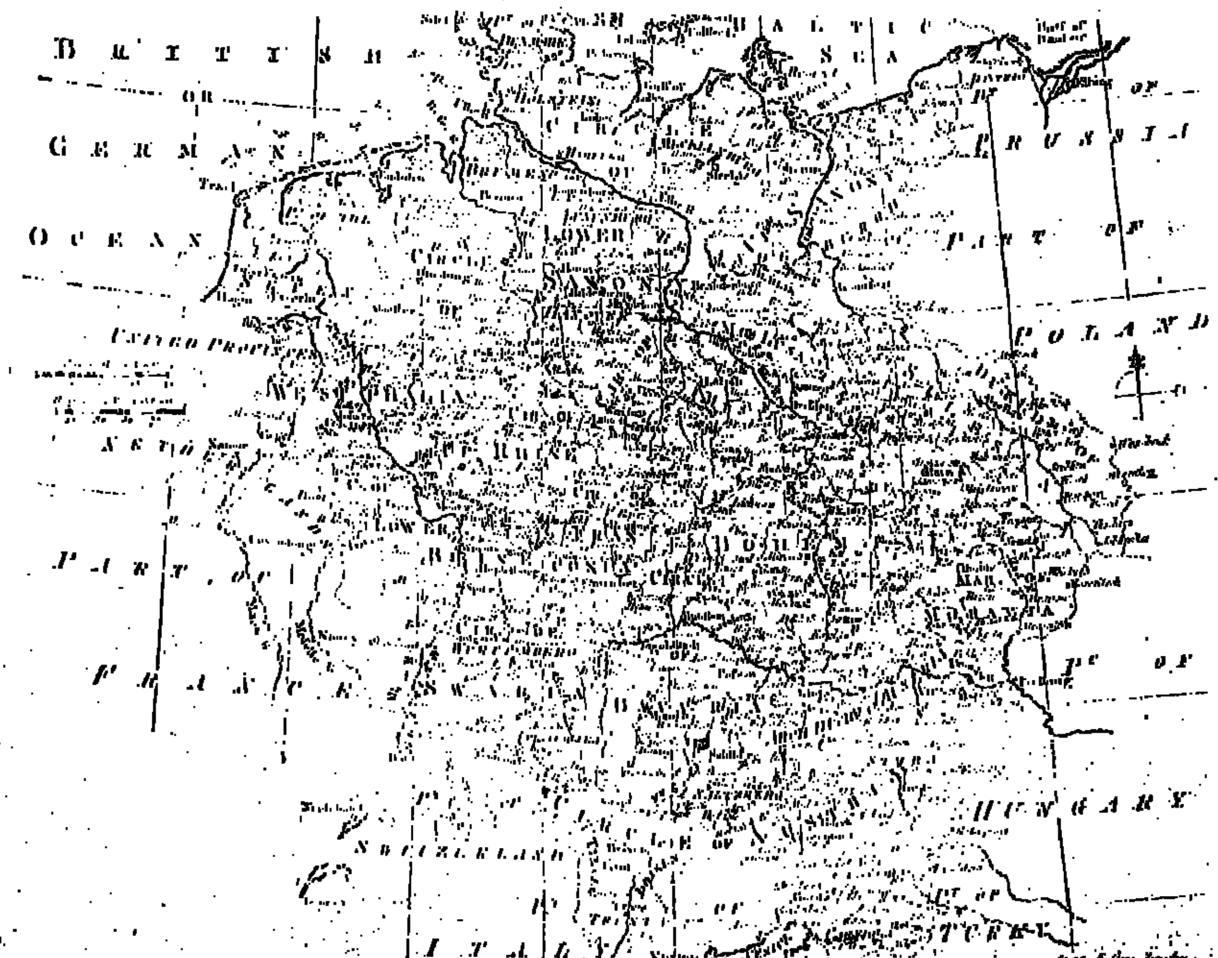
Eastern Europe between the Habsburgs and the Russians

[VICTOR-]L. TAPPIE:
[Mon]archie et peuples du Danube.
[...] Paris: Fayard. 32fr.

[ROGE]R PORTAL:
[The] Slavs.
[Trans]lated by Patrick Evans.
[...] Weidenfeld and Nicolson.

[E]VER SINCE THE emergence of a [strong] French monarchy, [French]men have been interested [in Cen]tral Europe. The Angevin [kings of] Hungary and Poland, and [the Lu]xembourg rulers of Bohemia, [were of] French origin; Francis I [made] an alliance with Sultan Sulei[man;] eighteenth-century France had [re]lations with Poland and Tur[key; t]he nineteenth century began [with Fr]ance and Russia as enemies [and end]ed with their firm alliance. [French] European travellers and [commen]tators on Eastern Europe [French]men were long outstanding. [This w]as especially true at the turn [of the] nineteenth and twentieth cen[turies:] one may recall particularly [the writ]ings of Leroy-Beaulieu on [Russia,] of Ernest Denis on Bohemia, [and of Lo]uis Eisenmann on Hungary. [Since] the Second World War the [output] of books by Frenchmen on [Eastern] Europe has been dwarfed by [that of] Americans and Germans, [and they] are probably surpassed by [the] Italians. All the more [is] welcome the appearance of [books] from each of the two leading [contemporary] practitioners in France in [this field,] Victor Tappié, professor [at the] Sorbonne, internationally res[pected] [as] historian of the Danu[bian lands] in the Baroque Age, and [Roger Portal,] [spe]cial director of the Institut [d'Etudes] Slaves, a specialist on Rus[sian econ]omic history and author of [a] study of the industry of [the Urals] in the eighteenth century.

[Mr.] Tappié's new work is a [sur]vey of the Central Euro[pean lands] of the Habsburgs from [the battle of] Mohács to the collapse [of the Mon]archy. He is familiar with [the li]terature in German, and [he] understands and explains, [though] he does not always [accept,] Marxist interpreta[tions. He has] tried to keep a balance [between] political, economic, social [and cultural] aspects, referring also [...] to the framework of [...]. No survey of [...] as many pages [...] the specialist, [...] the main [...] reader, and to [...] of both [...] scholars, the [...] dealing [...] Bohemia. The [...] though less [...] because it is [...] in languages other than Hungarian, is still well above the average standard. The peripheral territories and their peoples are barely considered. The virtual omission of Poles, Ukrainians and Italians can be justified, since their centres of gravity lay outside the Habsburg lands, but the Croats, Serbs and Rumanians, whose fate was linked to that of the other peoples of the Monarchy for more than two centuries, and contributed so much to its ultimate fall, deserved closer attention.



Mr. Portal has attempted a still more ambitious task: a cultural history of the Slav peoples. The significance of "Slav" requires fuller discussion, but at this point it must be said that the author shows small knowledge of any but Russian history: the Poles are familiar to him as a people involved for centuries in Russian affairs, first as invaders and then as victims, but of the Czechs, Slovaks, Serbs, Croats and Bulgarians there is but the most sporadic and superficial treatment.

As for his presentation of Russia, the meaning he attaches to "cultural history" is obscure. The economic side is well done, and there is some interesting discussion of social classes at various periods: he has an excellent passage on the Russian tea trade and the growth of the consumption of tea, and he has valuable things to say about Russian merchants and early capitalists, too often ignored by historians. When he comes to cultural life in the conventional sense, the reader is disappointed. He may learn a little about nineteenth-century "realistic" painting, and the passages on music are informative if unoriginal. But Mr. Portal's criteria in literature appear to be political. Of Pushkin, we learn only that he had liberal political views, wrote "The Bronze Horseman" and founded *Sovremennik*. Blok is mentioned only for "The Twelve".

No framework of political narrative is provided, but political judgments are constantly obtruded, and space is wasted on political events which have little to do with cultural history; for example, a passage of impeccable orthodoxy and banality on the origin of the working-class movement and of the Bolshevik party. In one of the great understatements of the century, the events in Eastern Europe after 1944 are summed up in the words: "All the Slav peoples went over to socialism, which conferred unity without assimilation." Of future perspectives he observes: "But despite differences in the speed of advance the Slav peoples seem to be moving unanimously towards a common goal." It is not unfair to describe this book as a blandly euphemistic apology for Russian expansion and Soviet domination, a strange fusion of Slavophil idealism and watered-down Leninism with admiration for the stark power of the Russian state. The Soviet rulers themselves might well exclaim: "Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus illis." The British reader can find a few tasty morsels, and the illustrations and tables are good (though the chronological table at the end is capricious and at times obscure). As a source of historical enlightenment the book cannot be rated high.

"Slav" is a philological expression, and nothing else. There is a Slav family of languages, as there are a Romance, a Germanic and a Turkic. For historical reasons, the study of the East European countries in the West in modern times began with the languages. Hence the two first academic institutions to be founded in the West, which are still the leading centres in France and Britain respectively, took the names Institut d'Etudes Slaves and School of Slavonic Studies, and their respective publications were called *Le Monde Slave* and *The Slavonic Review*. However, when history and social sciences were added to their tasks, the picture changed. The London institution recognized the facts by adding, pleonastically, to the title of both School and *Review* the words "and East European". Its Parisian sister was more conservative. However, the fact remained that, though "Slav" has meaning in the field of language, it is meaningless in all others.

It is true that the nations who speak a Slav language live in the same part of Europe, and their distant ancestors may once have had a more limited common homeland. To deduce from this the existence of a common Slav culture, or of some

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

The First Summit .. 375
Two Pages of Fiction .. 377, 391
'Caleb Williams' .. 381
Hawksmoor .. 383
Michael Hamburger and Jerzy Peterkiewicz .. 385
Design in the Bookshop .. 387
The 'Edinburgh Review' by A. S. Bell; Literary Magazines in French by Annette Lavers .. 388
Nietzsche, Lukács .. 389
Letters on the New English Bible, Poetry Translations, et al. .. 386

special Slav brotherhood is to deny the facts of history. Poles and Russians have been enemies for centuries; Poles and Czechs for as long a period have been more often in conflict than in amity; and within living memory the relations of Serbs with Croats and of Serbs with Bulgars have been bloodthirsty almost beyond belief. It is true that the Slav peoples have faced rather similar social, economic and political problems in the past century and a half, but this similarity applies in exactly the same degree to the peoples of non-Slav speech who inhabited the same part of Europe—the Hungarians, the Rumanians, the Greeks, the Albanians, and the numerous German-speaking communities from the Alps to the Dniester.

To separate the history of the peoples of Slav speech from that of their neighbours, and to ignore the existence of these neighbours except as unexplained bogeys occasionally intruding on the scene, as Mr. Portal does, is to attempt the absurd. A Slav culture, and a cultural history of the Slavs, are mere phantoms. A cultural history of the whole East European region, though a truly formidable task, at least makes sense. But anyone who takes on this labour of Hercules must start with the recognition that it contains five cultures, influencing each other at times yet distinct from each other—the Polish, the Habsburg, the Byzantine, the Ottoman, and the Russian. And even this is a gross oversimplification of the sub-divisions in time and space.

Professor Tappié has confined himself to one culture, and has concentrated on the complex relations between Germans and Czechs. He understands, unlike Mr. Portal, the difference between Bohemian and Czech, both rendered in Czech as *český*. It is hard to estimate how far, at various periods, Czech-speakers in Bohemia felt themselves to be a community, in opposition to German-speakers. "Anti-German" actions by the students of the medieval university of Prague were directed against persons from the territories of neighbouring German rulers, Saxony and Bavaria, rather than against German-speaking fellow Bohemians. There were German-speakers in the Hussite ranks and Czech-speakers among their enemies. The triumph of Ferdinand II brought religious persecution, the destruction or emigration of many noble families and their replacement by foreigners whose descendants spoke German (though some were of Italian, Spanish or Portuguese origin), but this does not amount to a policy of Germanization pursued by the Court of Vienna.

The description by nineteenth-century Czech nationalists of the seventeenth century as a "dark age" is only partly true. The people of Bohemia suffered cruelly from war, hunger and social oppression, yet the Baroque civilization, with its popularization and sentimentalization of religion, undoubtedly appealed to the peasants and the urban poor. The God whose churches were filled with bright crowded paintings and lifelike statues of innumerable saints seemed nearer to the masses than the one worshipped in austere Gothic cathedrals, with columns straining upwards to a distant Heaven.

The centralization of government under Maria Theresa and her successors, which involved increasing use of German for public business, was designed for more efficient administration, not for the Germanization of the Czechs, and it is doubtful whether the Czechs resented it. Perhaps if this policy could have been started half a century earlier—if the attention of the Habsburgs had not then been concentrated on the Rhine, the Pyrenees and the Turkish border, to the neglect of the lands nearer home—a bilingual nation could have been formed in Austria and Bohemia. Certainly for many decades after the revival of the Czech language and the rise of a Czech-speaking intellectual elite, Czechs were willing to learn German as a means of social and cultural advancement.

But the eighteenth-century reformers came too late. The forces let loose by the French Revolution could not be mastered. This only became clear in 1848. It was the demand of the German Parliament in Frankfurt for Bohemian participation that finalized the conflict. Palacký on behalf of the Czechs refused. His aim was not a Czech state, but the preservation of the Monarchy. However, within the Monarchy there were now two nations in Bohemia, Czechs and Germans: Bohemian patriotism and Austrian *Kaisertreue* were not yet dead, but they were strongly held only by the nobility, and their passive acceptance by the masses diminished as urbanization and popular education proceeded.

This complex process has still to find its great historian. However, Professor Tappié, with his profound knowledge of both languages and of Danubian culture, and with his sympathetic insight into the Catholic and the socialist mind, has made a notable contribution. It is also pleasant to be able to record that in Central Europe itself the romanticism and chauvinism which have so long bedevilled Austrian and Czech historians are now on the way out. In particular, Czechs have been making admirable efforts to see the German-Czech relationship as it was in reality, and if the inquisitors will leave them alone we may see great things from them.

At first glance there seems to be more in common between the history and culture of the Russians and of the Balkan peoples (though this includes Rumanians and Greeks as well as peoples of Slav language) than between either and that of the Poles or the Danubians. Both of these great regions were lands of Orthodox Christianity, and both were ruled for centuries by Muslim invaders, in one case Tatars, in the other Ottoman Turks.

Yet there were great differences. In Russia the indigenous autocracy was preserved, and Tatar overlordship in fact increased the subservience to it of both the nobility and the masses. In the Balkans, with the partial exception of Rumania, both monarchy and nobility were destroyed. Especially in the south Slav lands, what survived was a patriarchal social system, based on the *zadruga* or enlarged family. The supreme power, the Sultan, had to be obeyed because he was strong, but he could inspire no loyalty comparable to the devotion of Russian serfs to their Tsar. The social and cultural pattern of the south Slav lands and Greece favoured individual self-reliance and primitive local democracy, those of Russia favoured unlimited despotism and servility.

To the peoples of the Balkans, Russia was a beautiful mirage, an Orthodox land whose ruler they hoped would protect or liberate them. To those few Russians who thought about them, the Balkan peoples, too, were a mirage, a flock of defenceless sheep to be mustered by the good Russian shepherd, simple pious peasants eager to become docile subjects of the Russian Tsar. Neither side knew the other. Catherine II's schemes for Greece and Dacia were dreams. When Russian armies met the objects of their liberating zeal, each disliked the other, Rumanians experienced a series of occupations by Russians in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

The leading Slavophil, A. S. Khomyakov, a man of wide European culture and a brilliant lay exponent of Orthodox theology, fought in the war of 1829 in Bulgaria. His benevolence towards the Balkan peoples is beyond doubt, but his understanding of them was minimal. Towards the end of his life, in 1860, he wrote the *Letter to the Serbs*, warning them, in the tone of a fussy governess speaking to backward children, of the spiritual pitfalls into which imitation of the seductive but corrupt West would lead them. In 1876 Russian volunteer officers with the Serbian army despised their hosts, and the feeling was reciprocated. In 1877-78 Russian soldiers died to liberate Bulgaria, but within a few years Russian arrogance had united all political groups in the liberated country, once fiercely hostile to each other, in resistance to Russia.

Meanwhile among Catholic Czechs and Slovaks another mirage of Russia appeared. In growing conflict with Germans and Hungarians, basing their national identity on their language, looking round for help in a struggle against stronger foes, they picked on the Russians as the most powerful nation of Slav speech, and invented the myth of Russia the Slav elder brother. This was encouraged by various Russian professors, from Pogodin to Milyukov, but was seldom taken seriously by Russian governments. It spread among the South Slavs, both Catholic and Orthodox, but was rejected by the Poles, who knew Russia too well and had a rival Panslav myth of their own, a strange compound of liberal romanticism and Polish imperialism.

The myth lasted longest among the Czechs. It inspired thousands to desert from the Austrian army in the First World War, survived the odyssey of the Czech Legions in revolutionary Russia, and was given a new lease of life by the continued remoteness of the Soviet Union, *Omne ignotum pro magnifico*. In the age of Hitler the Czech people needed, as never before, to believe in an elder brother that would save them. In 1945, for the first time in history, millions of Czechs met hundreds of thousands of Russians. The experience was not pleasant, but still remnants of the myth lived on. It was finally killed in August, 1968.

Russia has always had brave soldiers in abundance. It is not only Rumanians, Bulgarians, Gr Serbs who owe their na pendence to Russian he war: all Europe was saved b sian armies from Napoleo dorff and Hitler. Yet R diers have always also be instruments of despots dete oppress their own people a eager to extend their opp others. The Russian soldier has often enabled others to freedom, but where the soldier has come to stay, has died.

Mr. Portal does not Chaadaev, though a writer Institut, Charles Quénet, an outstanding study of th able man. Russia, Chaadaev belonged to neither West though it stretched from China. In his unforgettable "Nous faisons lacune dan intellectuel". Emperor Ni declared Chaadaev mad ordered that a doctor sh larly visit him in his present rulers have improv Tsar's methods: critics regime are subjected to ture in official hospitals insane. Chaadaev's diagn ever, remained valid. The characteristic of the autocra has ruled the Russians for and has advanced from roundings of Moscow to K and Sakhalin, is its combi ruthless power with intelle moral emptiness. Power has sole aim. Occasional rulers, Great or Stalin, have achie thing of the divine status of devourer of his own chil most were decent mediocr tims of the dogma they pr the empty dogma of power. Beneath them bureaucratic army of pett hypocrites and sycophants, from the works of Go Shchedrin; beneath them, of serfs, ever ready to serve, and die in order to impose on fresh victims.

Seventy years later Joseph made much the same point daey:

> The Russian autocracy . . . an European nor an Oriental age; more it seems to have either in the institutions or of this earth. What strikes sort of awe is just this inhuman in its character. visitation, like a curse from falling in the darkness of immense plains of forest lying dumbly on the confin

a true desert harbouring no ter of the East or of the West Muscovite and Petersburg the only branch of culture owed anything to the autoc- was architecture: great archi- were employed to raise palaces would glorify the Tsars. The life of the fifteenth-century in the north-eastern forests while the world of power; the ics and sectarians from the enth century onwards were harried by the men of The splendid Russian culture nineteenth century arose when intellectual seeds from Europe marvellously fertile soil, when richness of the Russian the natural and pro- original talents of the Russian mind for literature and music burst into flower. All this was at best tolerated, at worst persecuted by the rulers, unchanging in their emptiness of mind and spirit.

Conrad, writing under the impression of the disasters in Manchuria and the Tsushima Straits, believed the autocracy was finished. He was too optimistic. After a decade of faltering experiments, and a new Time of Troubles, the autocracy was back again, empty-minded as ever: nowhere was this clearer than in the blight it brought to Russian culture. This Mr. Portal would indignantly deny: Russia, he would claim, has given socialism to the world. But socialism is a word of many meanings. The Soviet regime has elements which can be called socialist, but its dominant characteristics are the same as in Chaadaev's day—obsession with power, and moral and intellectual emptiness at the top. This was never better illustrated than in Brezhnev's doctrine of limited sovereignty, his rebuke to the Czechs for seeking socialism with a human face, and for regarding West Europeans as part of the human race. Brezhnev's statement eloquently combined the governess tone of Khomyakov's *Letter to the Serbs* with the self-righteousness of Shchedrin's Yudushka Golovyov. Chaadaev and Conrad were mere writers, dilettanti in politics, but no professional historian, however meticulous and erudite, and no professional politician, has equalled their vision of the tragedy which the Russian autocracy has brought to its own subjects and to all mankind.

nglo-American attitudes

ORE A. WILSON:
rst Summit
elt and Churchill at Placentia
941.
Macdonald. £2.

good old days of the special ship, the British and Ameri- ants were beset by equal and te fallacies. The British fallacy e of over-confidence, the can one of excessive suspicion. treme statement of the British would have it that Americans d Englishmen with a rebel- and funny accents. An isolationist (which means sentative majority a genera- would regard the British as ptionally crafty species of alien. In this account of the time meeting of Mr. Chur- d President Roosevelt in New- land waters during August, Professor Wilson has presented irably perceptive and sym- c analysis of the interaction two fallacies and the emer- of a *modus vivendi* between peoples", as Churchill described it. Even the President's son Elliott was moved by it, though as a general rule his hostility to the British was so apparent that even the photographs do not conceal it.

mation of the general accur- his account is to be found in word of Sir Ian Jacob, who sent in Placentia Bay. British who were not present will markably generous treatment British point of view at the ch as perhaps only an Ameri- fessor could convincingly It seems a pity that Professor was not there himself, along ry Hopkins, to oil the wheels sometimes troubled waters. indeed, his story reads as as if he was there.

er Roosevelt nor Churchill, was blinded by the sim- fallacies described. But each blind spots, and many of bordinates had them in more forms. The President and the Minister were both accus- to holding the centre of the In a sense, what the "first sum- was about was the question would up-stage the other. Pro- Wilson describes the latent between the two great men insight which is none the ant for being quietly unem-

s of details are pressed in convey the impression of ten- pped in mutual admiration: but that Churchill had their earlier meeting at the First World War; Roose- ing Churchill's bodyguard good cate of "the greatest the world"; Churchill erupt- the suggestion of a postwar tion of the British Empire; punctiliously treating not simply as his own but as a Head of State; both ding with loving care over ceremonial which so much [illegible] in these circum- [illegible] whole, Sir apparently impos- to slip on or off be given the appro- Undoubtedly the whole occasion was the rehearsed Sunday morning deeply moving expres- [illegible] two

Undoubtedly the first summit enabled Roosevelt and Churchill to understand each other better. It is more doubtful what success was achieved between their respective staffs. The diplomatists, in the nature of things, had the easier task: understanding each other, or pretending to do so, was their métier. The Permanent Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, Sir Alexander Cadogan, and the Under-Secretary of State at the State Department, Sumner Welles, manipulated their common problems with accustomed skill, though the latter had enormous difficulty with his President and hardly less so with his immediate superior, Cordell Hull, who did not even know where he was or what he was up to.

With the staffs of the armed services it was another matter. Apart from the American airman, General Arnold, who had visited Britain earlier in the war, none of them had met each other before. The Americans were worried and suspicious. They had made no preparations for the conference, which Roosevelt personally had arranged in great secrecy at very short notice, whereas they knew that their British counterparts would come extremely well prepared, as they did.

The Americans had no common strategy between the services, and no general directive from their government to guide them. They expected the British to run rings round them. The British chiefs of staff, on the other hand, believed that the Americans could produce an inexhaustible supply of equipment at the turn of a tap. They were at the same time deeply shocked by the peacetime atmosphere of thought and conduct in which the American forces lived, at all levels and ranks. Neither side had fully recovered from their mutual surprises by the end of the encounter.

There were several points of crucial strategic importance on which no meeting of minds was achieved. First, the Americans by no means took it for granted that they were bound to come into the war. In spite of the state of negotiations with the Japanese, and the Americans' success in breaking Japanese ciphers, on both of which Roosevelt was fully informed while the conference was in progress, he allowed everyone to believe, and probably believed himself, that American participation in the war was not inevitable. The British, on the other hand, wanted something virtually tantamount to a declaration of war on the spot, and were disappointed that it was not forthcoming.

Secondly, there were radical divergencies on the conduct of a war even if the United States did participate. Churchill and his chiefs of staff adhered to the view that air power alone could win the war without the use of large land forces to invade and overrun the enemy. The American service chiefs were completely unconverted to this conception and were therefore directing their plans towards the mobilization of an enormous army. There were also disagreements, on the hypothesis of American entry into the war, over the relative priority of Europe (including the Atlantic) and the Far East (including the Pacific). These divided the Americans among themselves as well as some of them against the British.

It was impossible to resolve these vast problems—and there were many others—in a few days of unprepared confrontation. Consequently when the news of the meeting became public, after an initial reaction of admiration at the well-contrived drama, there was sharp disappointment on both sides of the Atlantic. The only visible achievement that could be set before the public was the statement of principles which became known as the Atlantic Charter.

Even this, after the painful process of drafting and redrafting which Professor Wilson describes step by weary step, did not seem to amount to a great deal. Certainly it could have been drafted by telegraph without the need to convey the most valuable men in the Anglo-American world several thousand miles through enemy-infested waters to meet each other face to face. Certainly, too, it did not justify the risk of which Harry Hopkins, the American stage-manager of the conference, was so agonizingly conscious from first to last, that the meeting of one prima donna with another might actually be counter-productive. More than once the risk almost became a reality—for instance, when the Americans discovered that the British had breached an agreement to ban press coverage by bringing photographers and two professional writers in their party. Even when that mishap had been more or less rectified, a number of Americans were still convinced to the last that some kind of trick had been played on them. It seemed impossible that so little visible result should have come out of so much work.

In the retrospect of history, it can be said that virtually the whole of the achievement of the first summit was that it had taken place. By taking place without disaster, it had set a pattern to be continued; and the continuation of it constituted the special relationship. Professor Wilson admits that the occasion was "a propaganda bust" and that it "offered no solution for F.D.R.'s crisis in leadership". Churchill had somewhat better reason to be pleased; yet, even in Britain, public opinion soon wrote off the Atlantic Charter as of minimal importance. What really mattered in the long run was not the content of the conference but the style in which it was conducted and the image of the two chief performers. The success of Professor Wilson's account of it lies in the skill with which he has recaptured that style and that image. At the same time he has provided the first comprehensive account of the content of the conference—often confused, often trivial, but with never a dull moment.

POSTAGE: INLAND 4D. ABROAD 3D.

SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT NEW YORK, N.Y. [illegible]



The Critical Heritage Series

'An excellent new series, "The Critical Heritage" devotes one volume to a major writer and explores his critical reputation in his lifetime. Many important essays and reviews are reprinted so that the critical standards of a whole period are made clear.'
—A. E. DYSON *Critical Quarterly*

Thomas Hardy: The Critical Heritage
Edited by R. G. Cox 90s

Browning: The Critical Heritage
Edited by BOYD LITZINGER and DONALD SMALLEY 90s

A Dictionary of British Folk-Tales in the English Language

Part A—Folk Narratives
KATHARINE M. BRIGGS
'Katharine Briggs has done a wonderful job in bringing all these old stories together in the first two of what will be four large volumes. She has had access to all the great collections and has done a most painstaking job classifying them. Will prove fascinating to anyone who cares about how folk tales of all kinds gain currency and how they vary in different parts of the country.'
—DAVID HOLLOWAY *Daily Telegraph*
Part A—Two volumes £10 10s the set
Part B—Folk Legends
autumn/winter publication

Humour in Memoriam

George Mikes
'A lot of very grand chaps have produced owlish theories about humour. All these theories serve as Aunt Sallies for Mr. Mikes to knock down in the first part of his book. The second part is a recital of jokes as minor art, national protest, folklore, etc. There are enough new and splendid jokes to make us believe, as Mr. Mikes surely must intend, that the obituary is premature.'
—PAUL JENNINGS *Punch* 25s
In association with André Deutsch

People and the Countryside

H. E. BRACEY
Foreword by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh
'In the next quarter century the claims on the countryside for both practical and aesthetic purposes will unquestionably pose some extremely difficult problems. Dr. Bracey's examination of the need for countryside management in all its aspects will advance informed opinion wherever there is an open mind.'—*New Society* *Illustrated* 63s

Education and Vocational Guidance Today

T. D. VAUGHAN
A critical study which discusses the latest developments in educational guidance in primary and secondary schools, universities and colleges. 30s

Education, Work and Leisure

HAROLD ENTWISTLE
Examines the concepts of technical, general, liberal and vocational education, discussing their relevance to our increasingly automated society.
Students Library of Education cloth 20s paper 10s

7th Revised Edition

A Dictionary of Slan and Unconventional English

Volume II: The Supplemen
ERIC PARTRIDGE
7th edition, supplement revised

Reissue

The Science of Righ

J. G. FICHTE
This translation of Fichte's wo published in 1796 under the ti *des Naturrechts nach Principien schaftslehre*, first appeared in 18 been out of print for very man

Routledge
Kegan Pa

Published today by Methuen

Legal Cases for Teachers

G. R. Barrell (author of *Teachers and the Law*)
The first collection of source material to cover all aspects of the law as it affects schools and their administration, including conditions of service, punishment and negligence. The facts underlying nearly 150 cases are set out with quotations from the judgements. Essential for senior teachers and school administrators. Full glossary of legal terms. £5

New University Paperbacks

Human Intelligence

H. J. Butcher
'Excellent and imaginative summary of the literature, eminently sound and well-written. The only up-to-date book of its kind.' H. J. Eysenck. 20s

Plato's Thought

G. M. A. Grube
A reprint of an important book on Plato which has long been unobtainable. 18s; Hardback re-issue 40s

Shakespeare and the Romance Tradition

E. C. Pettet
An important study of the influence of the romance tradition in Shakespeare's plays, which includes a consideration of this tradition in the work of his contemporaries. 13s

We also announce five new titles from Methuen Publications, Canada:

Bureaucracy in Canadian Government
Edited by **W. D. K. Kernaghan** 45s

Business and Government in Canada:
Selected Readings
Edited by **K. Rea** and **J. Mcleod** 75s

Politics and Government of Urban Canada
Edited by **L. Feldman** and **M. Goldrick** 75s

Resources of the Canadian Shield
J. Lewis Robinson Limpbound 25s

Geomorphology
(Process and Method in Canadian Geography Series)
Edited by **J. G. Nelson** and **M. J. Chambers** 70s

The first title in a new series
Studies in Social Ecology and Pathology
General Editor: Nigel Walker

Freedom and Justice within Walls

F. E. EMERY
The liberalization of a prison regime is the theme of this study, the first reported experiment in which social scientists have collaborated with prison authorities to change some central features of prison life. 28s net

Socialization: The Approach from Social Anthropology

Edited by PHILIP MAYER
This volume represents a first major effort to apply the distinctive techniques of British social anthropology to the subject. Along with methodological and theoretical discussion there is a variety of new field material from Africa, South East Asia, and New Guinea. *A.S.A. Monograph No. 8*, 55s net

Sanity, Madness, and the Family

Second Edition
R. D. LAING and A. ESTERSON
In their preface to this new edition, the authors restate the objectives of their investigation: to discern the social intelligibility of experience and behaviour labelled "schizophrenic" when viewed in the context of the family. *23rd April*, 45s net

Social Science Paperbacks

Themes in Economic Anthropology
Edited by Raymond Firth
A.S.A. Monograph No. 6, 19s net, hardback 45s net

Systems of Organization
E. J. Miller & A. K. Rice. *23rd April*, 22s net, hardback 50s net

Productivity and Social Organization
A. K. Rice. *May*, 15s net

TAVISTOCK PUBLICATIONS

From reformation to transformation

T. C. SMOUT :
The History of the Scottish People, 1560-1830
576pp. Collins. £3 3s.

The study and writing of Scottish history has long been a Cinderella in the field of historical research, and Scottish social history has attracted even less attention than other branches. There have been a few scholarly studies of social change for limited periods, but this is the first attempt at a broad outline social history. Dr. Smout has been remarkably successful in overcoming the immense difficulties in working in such an uncharted territory, but precisely because the period is so long, and the range of topics discussed so diverse, the treatment and conclusions will not please every student of Scottish history.

The author begins with a brief introductory chapter in which he sketches the framework on which the Reformers built their new Scotland. Some will rightly feel that this period is so critical to the understanding of subsequent events that it should have been extended; others with an eye to the complexity of the period may well take the view that such a short account makes for dubious generalizations and should have been left out. After his initial skirmish with Normanization, the feudal system and the emergence of the Highlander, Dr. Smout moves on to his main discussion of the post-Reformation social history of Scotland. He divides his study neatly into two parts, the Age of Reformation, 1560-1690, and the Age of Transformation, 1690-1830, and the titles capture the spirit of the respective periods.

In the first part Dr. Smout traces the impact of reform in the church, and in government on the institutions and pattern of life in Scotland. The changes he grapples with are not measurable in any precise way, but he directs his analysis towards explaining the emergence of the Scottish character, and suggesting why Scotsmen should be so prominent in the intellectual and economic flowering of British life in the eighteenth century. His explanation is that an over-acceptance of the rigour and discipline of Calvinism diverted all energies to the task of salvation, and then, with a relaxation from the excessive stress on personal piety, the new industriousness and frugality sought other outlets and spilt over in the vigorous attack on the new economic opportunities that appear on Scotland's horizon in the eighteenth century. This is a bold, well-argued and persuasive interpretation, but Dr. Smout blurs his case by introducing the economic determinism of Weber and his theory of the link between the rise of Calvinism and capitalism. The logic and dynamism of Dr. Smout's analysis does not require this reference to the rather static concepts of Weber, and this prop to his argument could well be dispensed with.

In his section on the Age of Transformation, Dr. Smout again flirts with theory in his chapter on the "Transformation of the Economy", and, as with the ideas of Weber, this is an attempt to structure his arguments clearly. On this occasion he borrows from the ideas of Rostow and the concept of stages of economic growth. Few would argue with Dr. Smout's use of these ideas to emphasize the major turning points, and as a guide to the "take-off" in Scotland's industrial growth. However, since he stresses the long antecedents of the changes emerging visibly from 1780, and the incompleteness of these by 1820, this tinkering with theory is again rather diversionary, and not really necessary as an aid to understanding the otherwise excellent analysis.

The remainder of Part Two covers a wide range of important topics. The discussion of population growth is particularly welcome, though the splendid account of epidemiology and diet does not entirely support Dr. Smout's emphasis on declining infant mortality as the key factor in the population expansion, and suggests that we need a closer look at regional variations. His treatment of change in the countryside leans more on new men, new attitudes and new relationships than on the traditional stress on new crops and new methods, and the result is a vivid picture of social and economic change. A major theme in this section is Dr. Smout's discussion of the middle and working classes: this is an almost totally unworked field, and Dr. Smout provides a useful outline, though the discussion of the standard of living is so weak that much more work is clearly required before a convincing outline can be constructed. These aspects of social change are rounded off by a provocative discussion of the education system and an illuminating dash into Scotland's cultural achievement; both are refreshing additions to the standard history book.

One of the great contrasts of this book is between the coherence of the first section and the relative looseness of the second. This may be due to the fact that up to 1690 the great events shaping Scottish society were basically political, emanating from church and state, and Dr. Smout has no inhibitions about analysing these in his efforts to explain the changing patterns and quality of social life. However, after 1707, the nature of Scottish society changes more rapidly, and these changes are rooted in the process of economic growth. Dr. Smout is aware of this but says that "In a social history we must be content with offering a description rather than an analysis of economic change", and, by declining to analyse economic factors to the extent which he analyses political [illegible] he draws, the thread of [illegible] less surely between the [illegible] ing change and the exp[illegible] these changes in social [illegible] after 1690. Nevertheless this [illegible] section is, in many ways a [illegible] contribution, drawing [illegible] aspects of Scottish social [illegible] that either cannot be found [illegible] where, or else can be found [illegible] fragments.

One of the great strengths [illegible] book is Dr. Smout's ability [illegible] complex social and economic [illegible] in bold generalizations, [illegible] turn stimulate thought and [illegible] This is a very fine history [illegible] land. It combines rich and [illegible] scholarship with an elegant [illegible] lucid style, and the end-product [illegible] delight to read. The author's [illegible] sympathetic understanding [illegible] humour and pathos of life [illegible] book is magnificently and [illegible] illustrated. No one who [illegible] interest in Scotland can [illegible] miss reading it.

Two Williams, John, and Richard

MICHAEL LEWIS :
The Hawkins Dynasty
247pp. Allen and Unwin. £3.

In his new study of three generations of the Hawkins family of Plymouth, the late Professor Lewis covers a period of some 130 years and five individuals, the three Williams of the senior, direct line, and John and his son Richard of what one might call the junior line. In dynastic terms the span of this family saga extends from the middle of the Tudor to the beginning of the Stuart period. The family further divides itself into the parochial Williams, with the possible exception of the third, and the national John and Richard.

Within this wide tapestry Professor Lewis has woven his picture of a remarkable family. The least exciting are the three Williams, father, son, and grandson, the first two of whom were solid, rich merchants of Plymouth, content, one imagines, with their civic dignities as mayor or town treasurer and the accumulation of wealth from their overseas trading ventures into a rapidly burgeoning world. Their fortunes, like so many of their counterparts in Bristol and London, lay in their ships. These two Williams were by no means squeamish in their undertakings, and the high profits from slaving voyages were as welcome in their countinghouse as were those from more righteous ventures. Piracy and privateering were other sources of income which raised no frowns on their faces. Good, solid, unremarkable men they were, both making rich marriages and serving their home town of Plymouth faithfully as its representatives both on the town council and in Parliament.

It is with the third William that one begins to wonder whether Lewis has not let his enthusiasm for the family begin to run away with his judgment. Until the year of the Armada this particular William is fully authenticated, the undoubted son of his father. Opinionated, cantankerous, he appears as a bit of a rebel against the orthodoxy of his forebears. There is no word then for nineteen years until, in 1607, another William Hawkins steps out into the pages of history as captain of an East India Company's ship entrusted by James I with a letter of introduction to the Great Mogul in India. Lewis adopts him into the family as the third William, though the evidence he puts forward is based on nothing more substantial than surmise. Yet somehow this new William, this royal ambassador to the Great Mogul, hardly fits the picture of the young William which the author has sketched for us in his earlier pages, and in spite of Lewis's championship the doubts are formidable. There is also some tangible evidence, which Lewis overlooks, that the two men were not one and the same William. John Hawkins, whose will was proved in 1596, left £100 to each child of the young William who should be living at the time on his, John's, death, which was in 1595. Yet the East India Company's captain did not marry until 1608, and had, so far as we know, no children. It seems unlikely that John Hawkins, that careful, meticulous man, should be guilty of such a mistake in drafting his will.

But enough of these Williams. John and Richard are much more interesting, and much more famous. Both are supremely well authenticated, for both played a considerable part upon the national, as compared with the parochial, stage. And here Lewis is in his real element in the interpretation of naval history in a period which he made particularly his own. He is dealing, too, with two men whose characters are entirely sympathetic, the one strong, upright, experienced, and supremely confident, the other (though Lewis does not admit it) essentially weak in spite of extreme fortitude in adversity.

Sir John Hawkins is too well known as an historical figure of the great days of the Tudor maritime expansion to need any boosting from modern biographical pens, and Lewis is wise enough to do no more in this respect than repaint the existing picture in typically broad strokes. It is a picture in the round, eschewing the inessential, and giving us John Hawkins not so much as an individual as John Hawkins in his full contemporary setting; his early voyages as a partner with his brother in the family business, his breakaway from Plymouth to London, his introduction of a more efficient design of warship, his stewardship as treasurer at the Navy Board. He is shown in his relationship with the great names of the day, with the Court, with the Lord High Admiral, with Burleigh and Walsingham, with Drake and Raleigh and Grenville. This is a most satisfying portrait, with Lewis at his most knowledgeable and best, long enough to satisfy anyone's need to know, short enough to shine with a scintillating brilliance.

Richard, son of John, has always been something of an enigma, an up-right, clever man with all [illegible] charm and none of his [illegible] doubted powers. It is here, [illegible] portrait, that Lewis really [illegible] his devotion to this [illegible] family has blinded him to the [illegible] of this son to live up to the [illegible] his forebears. He was [illegible] may think, more fitted as a [illegible] letters than a man of [illegible] tainly his *Observations* [illegible] today as when they first [illegible] 1622. And it is, in fact, [illegible] that Richard Hawkins [illegible] self unmistakably as an [illegible] leader of the expedition in [illegible] lost his ship and earned [illegible] years in Spanish prisons. [illegible] tale of repeated ineptitude [illegible] will have none of it, in spite [illegible] record, and one senses [illegible] these pages on Richard, [illegible] frenzied attempt to explain [illegible] obvious in an attempt to [illegible] the adored object for the [illegible] One wonders why, for [illegible] weakness of Richard as a [illegible] ledger is one of his more [illegible] traits. Lewis would compare [illegible] with Sir Richard Grenville, [illegible] two men could hardly have been [illegible] in more different moulds. [illegible] Hawkins was the undoubted [illegible] teet of all his misfortunes.

Sadly, this is the last book [illegible] have from Michael Lewis [illegible] his greatest by quite a [illegible] but its failings in the very [illegible] a too exuberant devotion [illegible] of Hawkins are more than [illegible] balanced by the genuine [illegible] of his portrait of John; [illegible] up nearly half the book.

Lord and Lady Cha[illegible]

HUGH FARMAR :
A Regency Elopement
180pp. Michael Joseph. 35s.

With care and affectionate solicitude Mr. Hugh Farmar reconstructs for us the details of an elopement in early nineteenth-century aristocratic society. The injured husband was a baronet who had gone to shoot at Bottisham in Cambridgeshire; while he was trudging over the stubble his wife left their house in Hill Street, got up into a gig driven by Lord Charles Bentinck, a younger son of the Duke of Portland who was Prime Minister, never returned to her husband, was divorced by Act of Parliament and married Lord Charles.

There are two things which lift this episode above the general run of such escapades. Among the descendants of Lord and Lady Charles are the Queen Mother, the Duke of Portland, and Lady Ottoline Morrell. And if Lady Charles's descendants are interesting so are her immediate forebears. She was one of the several children born to Lord Wellesley—the Duke of Wellington's older brother—by the French lady, Hyacinthe Rollan[illegible] married her. Lord W[illegible] apparently seen her on [illegible] Paris before the Rev[illegible] died in 1816 but [illegible] ciently long to give a [illegible] nating background. [illegible] Querulous, speaking [illegible] endowed with a large [illegible] continental snobbery, [illegible] doned by her husband [illegible] pers through the book [illegible] Spa "where there are [illegible] town and country [illegible] whom nobody knows" [illegible] company with her elder [illegible] was Member of Parliament [illegible] Isle of Wight. He likes [illegible] German princes whom [illegible] "ogres, butchers and [illegible] and depicts Princess [illegible] youthful flame, Prince [illegible] Prussia, walking about [illegible] "with his chin up and [illegible] out".

The whole story is [illegible] sad and certainly not [illegible] Mr. Farmar guides us [illegible] with convincing [illegible] through the consecutive [illegible] cipal actors, brings us [illegible] of history.

Unreasonably reasonable

[illegible]AJ NESVADBA :
[illegible]e Footsteps of the Abominable [illegible]man
[illegible]slated by Iris Urwin
[illegible] Gollancz. 30s.

[illegible]DERIK POHL :
[illegible] Age of the Pussyfoot
[illegible]gy Gollancz. 25s.

[illegible]RY HARRISON :
[illegible]ptive Universe
[illegible]n Faber and Faber. 25s.

[illegible]K VAN VOGT :
[illegible]ld of Null-A
[illegible]n Dennis Dobson. 30s.

[illegible]N NORMAN :
[illegible]ders of Gor
[illegible] Sidgwick and Jackson. 27s.

[illegible]ningly extolling his love of [illegible]re. Lord Esdale obeys the tele[illegible]e request of his wife, who now [illegible]s with the *yeti* in the Himalayas, [illegible]ks some prehistoric caves in [illegible]r. His Himalayan quest had been [illegible]ed because he lost a fortune [illegible]e Great Slump; now he almost [illegible]pted by Franco's forces. When [illegible]s recovered, he makes his way [illegible]ilocalis, where he has heard of [illegible]n who forges prehistoric carv[illegible]. On his way, he passes through [illegible]n, where men are marching [illegible]t in brown shirts.

[illegible]dale's faith in reason is un[illegible]. He passes out of the story [illegible]pped on his quest. But the [illegible]n—he who forges carvings [illegible]shows in reason, reason with[illegible]ution. "There is no stepping [illegible] from the path of reason our [illegible]tion has undertaken to [illegible]".

[illegible]e partial synopsis of the title [illegible]n Josef Nesvadba's collection [illegible]ntes some of his methods. [illegible]characters represent traits or [illegible]ns and their wordly success—[illegible]s marginal—depends on how [illegible]ey adhere to their own delu[illegible]. The wretched Simon Bauer [illegible]nventor of His Own Un[illegible]. Has to marry the daughter of [illegible]irector of the Automation Insti[illegible]to get a job there; and he ends [illegible]a job there, although in the [illegible]me he has invented absolute [illegible]ution and chaos has broken out as a result. The interdependence between physics and politics is of a marital order. Justice is merely an irony of coincidence.

Nesvadba's many-knuckled plots suggest beautifully the latent content of his tales, as well as being intensely enjoyable in their own right. They are successful as science fiction of that peculiar order which does not expect its literal meaning to be taken literally. Lively surface detail enhances an underlying despair. In their tenacity, cynicism, and cheerful defeatism, these stories bring the Prague where they were written vividly to mind. Iris Urwin has translated them into smooth-flowing English.

Like Kurt Vonnegut and Norman Spinrad in their excellent current novels, Nesvadba demonstrates how science fiction can be a useful medium for the dissection of a situation otherwise too painful for the confines of an ordinary novel.

After the individual Czech, only ordinary SF. Fred Pohl's *The Age of the Pussyfoot* is a trifle which brings back—by no means unpleasantly—the fading pages of a 1950s copy of *Galaxy Science Fiction*. Forrester is fished out of his vat of liquid helium five centuries from now and executes a series of amusing pratfalls over changes in social usage. Unfortunately, some of these are foreseeable: Forrester is portrayed as having some wit, yet he fails to realize that prices will have risen astronomically. His subsequent adventures on various income-levels are decked with futuristic touches, like the vast range of intoxicants and euphorics administered by Forrester's joymaker, or the sinister organic lakes (the ingredients of which contain human bodies) such as the "Sea of Soup"—which provide most of the world's food supply.

Such morbid touches are a long way from the universe of Harry Harrison. In *Captive Universe* we appear to be getting more of the healthy outdoor life he celebrates in his Deathworld series. But something untoward is happening in an Aztec valley. Coatlicue, the goddess with the serpent heads, walks the fields. And why do all the vultures ascend with their prey to one particular spot on a high cliff? Chimal goes to investigate, and soon is in a very nasty situation.

To addicts of the genre, this nasty situation will not be entirely unfamiliar. However, Harrison brings his usual gusto to bear, and the result is a pleasing and exciting mystery, expertly resolved.

In a genre where all is possible, it is surprising how often the expected happens. In Van Vogt's amazing World of Null-A, Gilbert Gosseyn stumbles on a plot that threatens all Earth. He speeds to Venus, where trees grow 3,000ft. high. A Galactic Empire is bearing down on the solar system; but fortunately there is more than one Gosseyn to deal with the menace. All this was more novel when Van Vogt wrote it.

In his early days, Van Vogt was a master of the Widescreen Baroque. This novel appeared as a serial in *Astounding* in 1945, before magazine SF was contained in book-form. The present version was rewritten for book publication in 1950, but the old serial cliffhangers remain, scars of a half-forgotten operation. Strangely enough, this is its first British publication. Its paranoia, combined with a lack of logical coherence, enable it to retain some of its spell. It remains an enjoyable read; one almost sees how it became a cult book.

For those who follow the activities of the unkillable Turl Cabot, *Outlaw of Gor* will be welcome, the second in a potentially infinite series. This is the bright picturebook world of the earlier Burroughs, with masses of countryside to travel in, nomadic tents, strange animals, sinister priests, and swords leaping from their scabbards. The old place hasn't changed a bit.

All you need is shove

HUNTER DAVIES :
The Rise and Fall of Jake Sullivan
284pp. Weidenfeld and Nicolson. 35s.

This amusing and dispassionate tale deals with two young Northerners on the make in London. One of them is, more or less, the traditional British narrator—modest, diffident, tolerant, understanding, up-to-the-minute but basically a decent conservative. He is also a shrewd and capable journalist, bred in Cumberland and college-educated at Durham; so is Hunter Davies. The man whose story he tells us is Jake Sullivan, an old schoolfellow, a monstrous early-school-leaving, chip-on-shoulder, angry-young-man tycoon, doomed to topple and be jailed at the verge of his knighthood—as so often happens to self-made millionaires. Jake is, perhaps, only cardboard, a collection of well-observed characteristics; but on the screen he could be fleshed out, and could make some young actor a big reputation. This novel has not the energy of Amis's and Braine's earlier versions of the theme: it is not really competing in that league. It is more reasonable, less irritating—and less stimulating. The author sticks firmly to what he knows, and social historians of the future will find it a pretty trustworthy document.

What he knows most about is journalism, with its dire attendants, T.V. and P.R. It is typical that Sullivan's fall should be engineered by the "Insight" column on Hunter Davies's own newspaper. What we should like to know more about is the technique and the "decision-making process" in those banking and insurance institutions which seem, suddenly, to decide that a famous new millionaire has gone too far and deserves no further credit. Hunter Davies probably does not know about this, and he is not one for imaginative conjecture. But he has a good description of picturesque property deals, as observed by a journalist, and gives a lucid and plausible explanation of the technique for making thousands of pounds with vacant, unused buildings, simply by operating a telephone.

The author has a philistine streak. In his best-selling book on the Beatles, he posed the query: "Is art affected by lack of stimuli? According to some art experts, if Picasso had gone off and seen new people and new places he wouldn't have messed around doing little drawings and menus." Yet more characteristic was his interview with the Royal Shakespeare Company's director, which began: "What's a clever, contemporary young lad like you doing spending his life with Shakespeare?" It is not impossible that, if Hunter Davies had spent less time seeing new people and new places, he would have produced a more convincing character (even, perhaps, a Goliath of philistinism) in Jake Sullivan, rather than a mere amalgam of attributes. There is not much feeling in the book; even the obligatory grammar-school references to "chinless wonders" lack passion. Public-school products are rather butts than bogeys here. There are some longueurs between the snappy opening and closing paragraphs; but on the whole this novel is a sound professional piece of popular journalism.

Clean flippers

NIK COHN :
Arfur, Teenage Pinball Queen
167pp. Weidenfeld and Nicolson. 25s.

Swap Alice's Victorian frills for "lace up shoes and baggy pants and a trilby" and you have Arfur, whose fall through a distorting mirror at a fun-fair brings her to a strenuously modern Wonderland: a mythical city, Morlarty, with a population of unnervingly quaint protesques. Her first mentor is Lim Fan, playing the role of oddball seer and burdened with a mawkishly rhetorical tone intended to point up his other-worldliness: "When we are born we live and, when we die, we don't; this is the full equation." From the neon-lit Tenderloin district, through the vagrant-littered sewers and then on the road with Willie the Pleaser, Arfur takes most things in her stride. Slipping coyly from first to third person narratives, she's out to show how endearing she can be: "'I'm Arfur', I said. 'I'm clean.'" The tone, like the sentiment, is cloying.

Pinball is Arfur's God; the Phantom, whom Arfur must beat, is High Priest; and there's a subpantheon of hip heroes (Genghis Khan, Dixie Dean, Rasputin, Confucius, Gilles de Rais, Sugar Ray Robinson, Dracula, &c., &c.) whose listed names do nothing more than assure us that Nik Cohn has heard of them.

In an attempt to accentuate the fantasy ingredient, Mr. Cohn produces a remote, wordy style which leads to misfiring eloquence: "... he'd motivate back into the street". "... opulence ran wild"... "... the ugliest woman I'd ever witnessed". Arfur beats the Phantom at pinball, but only when it no longer matters. The moral, it seems, is that we only win when winning is inessential. The real moral, though, is unintentionally proved: that a fantasy—or, at any rate, a literary one—is not something where any invention goes; the rules are stricter than that.

Both a history and a personal inside view
PATRICK GORDON WALKER
The Cabinet
April 16
35s

'Intimate and perceptive'
GUARDIAN
ROBERT KENNEDY
A MEMOIR
by Jack Newfield
36s

'Very exciting'
A.J.P. TAYLOR, OBS'R
1919
RED MIRAGE
by David Mitchell
Illustrated.
45s

Marcel Liebman's
THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
Preface by Isaac Deutscher
65s

'Better than either *Brave New World* or *1984*'
OBSERVER
WE
by Zamyatin
Introduction by Michael Glenny
35s

April 16
PAUL BAILEY
Trespasses
A new novel by the author of *At the Jerusalem*, winner of the Somerset Maugham Award
25s

A new collection of poems by the Poet Laureate
C. DAY LEWIS
The Whispering Roots
21s

JONATHAN CAPE

SLAUGHTER HOUSE 5
Kurt Vonnegut

Now the top bestseller

'Ferociously humorous, sarcastic and ultimately compassionate parable about man's power for evil and capacity for grace...a rare achievement' SUNDAY TIMES

'Catch-22 was a splendid, savage but abstract joke compared with the irony and compassion of Mr Vonnegut's devastating and supremely human book' GUARDIAN

'A marvellous excursion ...the writing is pungent, the antics uproarious, the wit sharp as a hypodermic' DAILY TELEGRAPH

'Extraordinary imagination ...it is rare to come across a book that catches in all its ripeness the sheer ridiculousness of war' LISTENER

'An odd, mad, candid attempt to speak the unutterable which employs all the black humour and invention of the earlier books and finally discards it in favour of the unembellished truth' TLS

Jonathan Cape : 30s

WORLD SUCCESS
GRAHAM GREENE
HIS NEW NOVEL
Travels with my Aunt
30s
BODLEY HEAD

HASKELL HOUSE PUBLISHERS LTD.

280 LAFAYETTE STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10012

HASKELL HOUSE REPRINTS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

Author	Title	Price $
Andrews	History of British Journalism 2 vls.	24.95
Apperson	Jane Austen Dictionary	7.95
Atkinson	Edmund Spenser: A Bibliographical Supplement	11.95
Baker	Tennyson Dictionary	13.95
Bekker	Historical and Critical Review of Samuel Butler	6.50
Belloc	Elizabethan Commentary	9.95
Bentley	English Regional Novel	2.95
Berwick	Reputation of Jonathan Swift	9.95
Bogaerts	Chesterton and the Victorian Age	9.95
Braybrooke	Some Thoughts on Hilaire Belloc	7.95
Broad & Broad	Dictionary to Plays and Novels of Shaw	8.95
Broers	Mysticism in the Neo-Romanticists	10.95
Brooks	World of H. G. Wells	8.95
Broughton	Concordance to Browning 4 vls.	175.00
Carlyle	Letters to J. S. Mill	11.95
Chambers	English Folk-Play	6.50
Chambers	Man's Unconquerable Mind	13.95
Chambers	Place of St. Thomas More in English Literature	8.95
Charques	Contemporary Literature and the Social Revolution	9.95
Chesterton	Appreciation and Criticisms of Dickens	6.95
Clemens	Chesterton as seen by his Contemporaries	7.95
Clark	Gulliver Dictionary	2.95
Cofer	Saint-Simonism in the Radicalism of Carlyle	3.95
Combs	Concordance to Donne	13.95
Cook	Concordance to Beowulf	14.95
Dudok	Development of English Prose in the 19th Century	2.95
Ewen	Bibliography of 18th-Century English Literature	4.95
Gayley	Anniversary Papers	11.95
Goad	Horace in the English Literature of the 18th Century	18.95
Greg	List of English Plays written before 1643	9.95
Greg	List of Masques, Pageants, etc.	9.95
Gregory	French Revolution and the English Novel	7.95
Guest	History of English Rhythms	21.95
Hansche	Formative Period of English Familiar Letter-Writers	3.95
Havens	Abbe Prevost and English Literature	5.95
Hume	Spanish Influences on English Literature	12.95
Lange	Samuel Butler	9.95
Kitton	Dickensiana	17.95
MacLeod	Concordance to Herrick	10.95
Masson	Drummond of Hawthornden	11.95
Mead	Literary Comparison in Jacobean Prose	4.95
Morgan	Galahad in English Literature	[illegible]
Nove	Concordance to Cowper	19.50
Pepys	Pepys's Memoires of the Royal Navy	9.95
Ralli	Guide to Carlyle	29.95
Reed	English Lyrical Poetry	18.95
Rossetti	Family Letters of Christina Georgina Rossetti	12.95
Schofield	English Literature from the Norman Conquest to Chaucer	15.95
Sheavyn	Literary Profession in the Elizabethan Age	4.95
Smith	Key to Ulysses	6.95
Thomas	English Literature before Chaucer	9.95
Thompson	Mysticism in 17th-Century Literature	3.95
Thompson	17th-Century English Essay	9.95
Tucker	Foreign Debt of English Literature	11.95
Vooys	Psychological Element in the English Sociological Novel of the 19th Century	8.95

WRITE FOR COMPLETE CATALOGUE

C. B. WILLIAMS
Sc.D., F.R.S.

Style and Vocabulary

Numerical studies throw intriguing light on authorship—from the Bible to (of course) Bacon and Bernard Shaw, 40 tables, 115 refs. 40s.

Prosp. from 42 Drury Lane, W.C.2.

GRIFFIN

THE TIMES ATLAS OF THE WORLD

See one in your bookshop or send to us for a free brochure and specimen plate. The Publications Department, Times Newspapers Limited, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4.

Experimenting

CHRISTIAAN BARNARD and CURTIS BILL PEPPER:
Christiaan Barnard: One Life
536pp. Harrap. £2 15s.

The Karoo (from the Hottentot word "kuru" meaning hard, dry land) is the name of the great plateau in the Cape Province which stretches from the coastal belt in the south almost to the Kalahari desert in the north. Beaufort West, the birthplace of Dr. Christiaan Barnard, is a small town in the heart of the "hard, dry land" of the Karoo. His father was the Dutch Reformed Church missionary pastor of the 7,000 Coloured people of the town. This was a social step down from that of the better-paid and better-housed dominie who ministered to the 3,400 white Afrikaners. Barnard grew up in what would be called today circumstances of relative deprivation. He went barefoot to school because shoes were expensive, and there were no presents at Christmas; but, even on a small stipend, there was a servant in the household, there was a jalopy in the family, a shack at the beach for summer holidays and, above all, the opportunity for secondary education and a university course in medicine. For a talented, ambitious and hardworking (white) boy, the hard, dry land was not too harsh.

The publishers say of *Christiaan Barnard: One Life* that it is a picture of "the whole man, the whole truth". Well, if not quite the whole truth, there are revealing chapters. There is for instance the account of his obsessional drive to make a world water-skiing champion of his daughter. Of her failure to make the grade he writes:

All the years of training, all the tears in Zeekoevlei, all the trials and medals and victory cups came down to this: I had failed to transplant into her my own hunger for victory . . . she would never get to the very top. She was just too damned nice. I had failed to transfer myself into my daughter's career, . . . I would concentrate on a far larger transplant.

He went back to the United States, where he had originally been trained in cardiac surgery, this time to study organ transplantation. The technical details of transferring a heart from one dog to another had been shown to be feasible. True, rejection of the transplanted heart remained a formidable obstacle, and the American surgeons were reluctant to undertake human heart transplantation. Barnard was a skilled cardiac surgeon with many hundreds of successful handlings of patients with valvular disease to his credit. If his daughter could not be a world champion, he at least would be the first surgeon to transplant a human heart. And after much importuning of physicians in the cardiac unit he at length won them over. Louis Washkansky, they said, was a suitable case for treatment.

The rest is a noisy story of glittering social and professional success, though the extent of world response to the news no doubt came as a surprise. Within twenty-four hours television teams and news reporters were besieging Groote Schuur Hospital. To the South African Government the occasion was a godsend: for the first time in many years world publicity was not unfriendly (though, predictably, Malcolm Muggeridge would get into the act and denounce the whole affair as something that could only happen in an apartheid country where life was not held to be sacred). Medals were struck, new stamps issued, freedom of cities bestowed, and honorary degrees handed out. The University of Cape Town Medical School, which only a few weeks before had been attacked in Parliament as a hotbed of "liberalism", received large grants for research and the smiles of Prime Minister and Cabinet. There began the series of subsidized visits to all parts of the world, appearances at medical conferences, and meetings with Presidents and the Pope and leaders of the international jet set. The good-looking telegenic personality displaced pop stars from the front pages of newspapers and television screens, and even survived with some success the hostile onslaughts of such doughty rivals as Malcolm Muggeridge and David Frost.

If this reads like an unjustified triumph for opportunism it is not the whole truth. In seminars long before the days of fame, it was possible to sense the eager questioning mind probing the frontiers of orthodoxy. "Why don't we try this?" would come the high-pitched voice from the darkness of the lecture room when some seemingly hopeless point of deadlock had been reached. And the suggestion was always stimulating and original, often fruitful, and sometimes impracticable. Yet the spirit that prompted John Hunter to say, "Don't speculate, try the experiment", was always manifest. What was also manifest was a determination to be first (which sometimes drove subordinates away), an impatience with authority, a keen sense of devotion to patients, and a high degree of selfishness when a planned course was threatened.

Heart-transplants have been shown to be technically feasible, but by now most people know that the benefits are short-lived and that only the solution of the problem of rejection would justify the resumption of the procedure. Yet it can be argued that someone had "to try the experiment". It is not surprising that in the end the someone turned out to be Christiaan Barnard.

Feeling

YNGVE ZOTTERMAN:
Touch, Tickle and Pain
269pp. Pergamon Press. £3.

Professor Zotterman is the Secretary of the Werner-Gren Institute in Sweden, and a distinguished medical scientist whose researches have been mainly concerned with the physiology of sensation—hence the title of this book, taken from that of a paper of his in the British *Journal of Physiology* of 1939.

It is in fact the first part of an autobiography ending effectively in 1926, more than two-thirds of which covers his childhood in a provincial town in Sweden before the First World War, and life as a medical student at the Karolinska Institute and at Upsala University afterwards, including a visit to wartime Germany and national service as a medical orderly in a Swedish gunboat.

In 1919 he first came to England, and got himself admitted to the Advanced Physiology class at Cambridge under Langley and Barcroft. Returning again in 1925, he worked as an assistant to E. D. Adrian, and he tells the story of how on November 3, 1925, they together made the first recordings from a single nerve fibre, which was one of the great breakthroughs in neurophysiology, leading later to Adrian's Nobel prize. And in the summer of 1968 one of Lord Adrian's first acts as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge was to admit his old assistant to the degree of Doctor of Science (*honoris causa*). Zotterman also worked briefly with A. V. Hill and with Sir Thomas Lewis in London, and he mixed with the radical young scientists of forty-five years ago, of whom he has various amusing anecdotes to tell.

In some ways the earlier part of the book is the more interesting, describing lower middle-class life in provincial Sweden before and during the war. His mother, who ... been a most remarkable wom... deserted by his feckless fathe... whom nevertheless they rema... reasonably amicable terms, a... the time that their boy wa... After some difficult years, she ... a private mental home fo... daughters of the rich, fi... Vadstena and later moving to ... premises near Stockholm, ... which she made a very fair liv... was run on rather old-fash... lines, and patients were som... confined to bathtubs with ... covers and holes for their he... lukewarm water to cool the bl...

Young Yngve was brought ... this establishment, and one ... earliest memories is of hiding ... a quilt while being attacked ... demented young woman, wh... managed to get loose from th... which usually held her in be... whom he shared a room, until ... rescued by a nurse "a bit sh... as Sister Anna stayed on in the ... I soon fell asleep"!

None the worse for growing ... what nowadays might ... thought of as an entirely sui... environment for a small boy, ... a happy childhood and did ... school and at his medical ... Before qualifying he embarked ... a very successful marriage ... laboratory assistant in the d... ment, who happened to b... Professor's niece. An unusu... for a medical student in thos... and not in a hurry either, ... were pleased to be able to ... their astonished friends.

Professor Zotterman wr... almost perfect English ... slightly foreign flavour and ... naively perhaps, but none the ... for that; and he paints a pictu... way of life which must now ... be forgotten, even in his own ... try, and of which there ca... many other authentic rem... available in the English langu...

Remembering

FRANK BUDGEN:
Myselves When Young
212pp. Oxford University Press. 35s.

One of Frank Budgen's recollections of James Joyce is particularly interesting in its relation to his own autobiographical method. Imagination, Joyce insisted, was memory. Sometimes he suspected that Joyce's memory failed him, not so much in the event itself as in its emotional context. "This could necessitate the reconstruction of the event in order to relive the moment again in all its immediacy."

That is what Mr. Budgen has tried to do with his own early life story. Accepting apparently that no reliable emotion can be recollected through the normal tranquil processing of an old man's reminiscences, he has sought clarity and definition by distancing the scene still further—viewing it through a reversed telescope, reconstructing his youth by distributing it among a series of third persons in the hope that they will add up to the real Frank Budgen in the end. Tagged with presumably authentic nicknames the "selves" parade vividly before us—the needy child, the lad on a training ship, the harassed hand on a sailing coaster, the postal clerk, the artist's model, the Paris student, the job-hunting painter.

It works. Even before he gets involved with racing systems and Miss Pankhurst, the improbabilities of real life are authentically established. He helps Blaise Cendrars move house, meets Ezra Pound, resents being saddled with Joyce's sexual confidences. "Why embarrass me with the exacting disciplines of secrecy? Indeed, why tell anybody at all? Silence, exile, cunning. Well then, let silence be the ally of cunning." But Joyce insisted on removing for Budgen, whom he called in a letter "your ever patient and friendly self", several of the masks he wore for the outside world. And the author of *Myselves When Young* has admirably assembled the cast of characters he has carried inside his own skin, through the long journey of a fascinating life.

The first twelve Paladin Books are about love, death, war, sex, drugs, protest, pop, religious mania, nudes, revolution and animals. Among other things.

PALADIN

a new idea in paperbacks
at all good bookshops now
Granada Publishing

...he private structures of inner space

...TOPHER MIDDLETON:
...lowers and Nice Bones
... Fulcrum Press. 30s
...DAVIE:
...n Pentecost
... Hamish Hamilton. 21s.
...GLAS LIVINGSTONE:
...Closed Against the Sun
... Oxford University Press 15s.
...NIEL TARN:
...er
...unnumbered. Trigram Press. ...ted by Allison and Busby. ...Paperback, 15s.).
...ARD DORN:
...ger 1 and 2
... Fulcrum Press. 28s. (Paper-...6s).

...pher Middleton comments in ...urb of his new volume, *Our ...s and Nice Bones*, that his ...re "structures" rather than ...ctions"—but not, he adds, ...absolute structures (concrete ...etic) largely purged of the per-... This seems true enough of ...st poems in the book: but it ...erves as a rather conveniently ...ided formula for defining the ...e's major weaknesses. It isn't ...at the found poems, concrete ...and scraps of word-play ...where suggest precisely the ...purely "phonic" adventur-... who screwed nude stunned ...bones?") which the blurb ...; it is also, more worryingly, ...e that some of the more ..." poems manage to evade ...ge of depersonalized sym-... jugglery only by the occa-... intrusion of personal pro-... whose role within the poetic ...tems essentially gratuitous:

...a I am
...uble-
...has thump,
...al baby
...file, oilfumes
...w
...fo...

..."experience" is formally ...d to an "I", but one can't ...the impression, here as else-... in the book, that it is the allusive acrobatics of the imagery rather than the coherent exploration of a moral condition which is meant to stop the eye. Imagery, in fact, seems to have become less a mode of cognition than a substitute for it: it conceals, rather than displays, the poet's personal presence. Some of the poems reveal the kind of scrupulously aestheticizing attention to "object-relations" which linked early Middleton to Charles Tomlinson; but the objective presence of Mr. Tomlinson's landscapes has yielded here to the primacy of "inner space", where the logical or syntactical structure underlying the images is suppressed to the point of almost total opacity:

so much hidden
looking
& ascertainable
the dreaded legs

vomit

your syntax of essence
mine as time unrolling . . .

Because images seem released from "objective" constraints, they move within a liberated area where any surrealistic shift or permutation is possible, directed only by the inner coherence of a subjective mood largely unavailable to the reader. Many of Mr. Middleton's earlier poems had this air of brilliant, faintly playful virtuosity, combining symbolist experiment with an ironically realist colloquial tone; yet whereas some of that early work showed the coexistence of something approaching pure symbolism with the identifiable presence of an objective world (and some of the best poems fused both modes), this volume seems to have settled on the former option, effectively severing contact (in all but a few poems) with any experience which might, as it were, pre-date the poem itself. Where such "given" experience is re-created, one is more conscious of the flair and *brio* of Mr. Middleton's undoubted technical maturity than of the intrinsic potencies of the experience itself:

. . . Red bird and yellow bird
people a bush the water beads with stars
Drinking the stars, fluffed-out throbbing bodies
I can smell you, the wet dust you shiver off

Your silver whistles come to shape my hearing;
the touch of your claws
tinkles on the leaves.

The sense of colourful yet curiously metallic artifice in the images here is recurrent: the images lack tentacular roots, existing one-dimensionally on the poem's surface, sharp yet unresonant. (A quasi-scientific current of metaphor throughout the book—radar vibrations, coordinates, quivering needles—reinforces this quality of surface dazzle.) The poems are certainly "structures"; the question is whether, as such, they are any less ingrown than the volume's concrete poems.

Ian Davie's long poem, *Roman Pentecost*, is a three-part theological meditation on Nazi concentration-camps, written in a weighty, ritually resonant style relying heavily on riding latinate abstractions in a part-Miltonic, part-Eliotic manner. This, given the losses of its inflexibility, occasional clotted wordiness and overworked alliteration, works unusually well in the poem's first section, which is given over to a description of Rome, crossing liturgical rhythms with stately, separated observations:

Such interplay of colour, surface, shade,
To tease the inclination of the eye:
Salons inlaid with slabs of malachite
As delicately veined as skins of grape,
Where couched at ease, in opulence of paint,

Serenely smiling nudes intensify
The smouldering temptations of the saints.

In this first section, the abstracting and judicious eye intensifies, rather than emptily ritualizes, what it observes; but the poem's second and third parts, devoted to the camps and Pope John respectively, are less successful. Their emotional pressures (moral indignation or spiritual celebration) place demands on the poem's elaborately inflected style which it is unable to meet; and when Mr. Davie moves beyond the guarded, impersonal observation of the first section towards direct emotional response, the style partly collapses into incantatory fragments, crude burlesque or a spiritual "wisdom" which comes through as more plangent than mature. The poem moves hair-raisingly close to self-parody:

Appropinquante termino mundi—
Flesh incinerable and soul immortal
In fearful concremation.

—which, given the genuine though limited promise of its best passages, is a pity.

Douglas Livingstone's new book is strong and intelligent in technique, disappointing in the quality of its experience. The tone of *Eyes Closed Against the Sun* comes through as over-sophisticated and slightly cynical—as too ironically whimsical, clinical or patrician in its stance to its material, sacrificing sympathetic feeling to self-conscious craft. Despite the prosaic directness of the diction, the experience seems to come through at several removes, as over-writing intervenes to smudge its details by over-emphasizing them:

Out there, a liquid haze pours water on the beached pterodactyl of a dishevelled car:
chin on axles, too crippled for flight by its tyres;
crumple-legged windpumps and empty fuel drums;
hobble and bob among stunted tinder thorntrees.

The stanza reveals two incidental weaknesses in the volume: a limited capacity to exploit rhythm and a substitution of fancifulness for imagination. The poems tend to oscillate between fancy (a conversation with a giraffe) and mere external description; it is the lack of close interaction within individual poems between neutrally naturalistic precision and imaginative re-creation which emerges finally as the book's major fault.

Nathaniel Tarn's *October* is, in its slight way, a reasonable success: curiously so, since its genre—fragmented natural images, frail, fumbling lyricism, blank intimations of cosmic disconnexion—is familiar enough. Nevertheless, most of the poems avoid the pregnant portentousness which too often accompanies this mode; although only at the cost of remaining fragments. If Mr. Tarn just manages to transcend the staleness of his genre, no such saving clause can be extended to Edward Dorn's tediously long *Gunslinger*, which mixes the banalities of endless, desultory colloquialism with pretentious whiffs of "philosophy", all within the implicit assumption that the sound of any old speaking-voice saying anything at all is more "authentic" than your old-fashioned metaphors.

...ssertions of authenticity

...IO PAZ:
...ste
...ones y disyunciones
...EL ZAID:
...ndista
...Mexico: Joaquín Mortiz.

...this suggests, Octavio Paz's ...ection of poetry records his ...e of India, Afghanistan and ... This does not mean that they ...sional poems, rather they are ...explorations of lifelong in-... Even in his earliest writings, ...ed to see Western civilization ...aberration, a deforming pro-... ve (the erotic) and poetry ...ratives, assertions of auth-... in a lying age. Both were sub-... activities, alien to a world in ...order and reason had become ...als of state. His appointment ...ican Ambassador to India ...ed him with a culture which ...new insights and confirmed his ...umptions: *Ladera este* is a ...this discovery and confirma-...

...ng as their starting point ...nd places—the ant-heap of ...an city, the mausoleum of ...in, the painter Swaminathan ...ocents dissolve into a seeming ...of impressions and then re-... ...ain, in a constant dialectical ... between the phenomenal ...nd the world of the imagina-... ...ne of his critical essays and ...poem "Al pintor Swamina-... ...Paz refers to the words on the page, to the paint on the canvas as "fountains of signs". Certainly comparison could be made with *pointilliste* technique, for sharply contrasted words are juxtaposed and then fused, in a process akin to "optical mixing", in the eye of the observer. Consider, for instance, a description of Delhi:

La ciudad como un monte caído
Blancas luces azules amarillas
Faros súbitos paredes de infamia

where juxtaposed colours suggest refraction of light, giving new associations and meaning to the word "caído".

The comparison with painting is not irrelevant. In the Swaminathan poem, the poet achieves the difficult feat of conveying the painting of a picture in words. The poem projects the tactile and visual experience of putting paint on canvas and ends on a note of quietude as the painting is finished:

El cuadro es un cuerpo
Vestido sólo por su enigma desnudo.

Anger, violence and tension enter into the act of painting but their residue is quiet, alien and somehow magic.

Most of the poems come back, in this way, to the process of creation. And this process is not an end in itself but a step towards self-realization, "the other side" of the "fragile bridge of words":

Sobre este frágil puente de palabras
La hora me levanta
Hambre de encarnación padece el tiempo
Más allá de mí mismo
En algún lado aguardo mi llegada.

So self-realization and the act of creation are inextricable links in an unending chain.

Ladera este also includes a group of love poems, "Hacia el comienzo" and "Blanco", a poem previously published in 1967 on a single long page in three columns printed in different coloured type, and reviewed in the *TLS* on November 14, 1968.

There must be few living poets able to command such a deep knowledge of Eastern and Western culture as Octavio Paz. His most recent series of essays, *Conjunciones y disyunciones*, returns to an obsessive theme, that of the gulf between East and West in their attitudes to the body, to the erotic and hence to man's whole relation with the universe. The book is full of fascinating observations based on Hindu, Buddhist, Chinese and Western sources. The opening pages, for instance, are about the identification of the face and the backside, illustrated by a remarkable Mexican engraving by Posada. Paz believes that the present youth rebellion is of special significance and that perhaps it marks the end of an era in Western culture in which history, progress, and the domination of nature have prevailed.

Gabriel Zaid belongs to a younger generation of Mexican poets. There is a deceptive transparency about his poems which often seem the products of insomnia. Occasionally they are illuminated by a humour that, if given more rein, would border on the grotesque, as in a raven poem in which the raven caws "Why?" instead of "Nevermore".

MACDONALD

Germany 1870 - 1970
Edited by Dr. Roger Morgan
Based on the BBC T.V. series of the same name.
The lavishly illustrated story of a century of German history from the foundation of the Second Reich to the present day.
Published jointly with the BBC.
SBN 356 03395 3 30s



Hollywood Nightmare
Tales of Fantasy and Horror from the Film World
Edited by Peter Haining
An anthology of stories by such oustanding contributors as Ray Bradbury, J. G. Ballard and Avram Davidson.
SBN 356 03050 4 35s.



Fire Mountain
Michael Hastings
The latest high action adventure from Michael Hastings. An archaeological team is caught in a strife-torn Central American port threatened by a volcanic eruption.
SBN 356 03097 0 25s



Cook ahead
Stella Atterbury
Simple, time-saving dishes from the author of *Never Too Late* and *Leave It To Cook*. Invaluable for the rush of day to day living.
SBN 356 03053 9 35s



Gothic Architecture
Hans H. Hofstatter
Living Architecture Series
196 pages, with 88 pages of superior black and white photographs and several architectural plans in double page fold-outs.
SBN 356 03102 0 63s



The Mighty Eighth:
Units, Men and Machines
Roger A. Freeman
The first comprehensive history of the famous U.S. 8th Air Force. Over 400 photographs and a 14-page full colour section.
SBN 356 02662 0 75s



Lectures for non-parochial radicals

JOSEPH HUTCHINSON (Editor):
Population and Food Supply
144pp. Cambridge University Press. 30s.

However fast world population grows, books about it grow faster. As "pop population" goes, this book is well above average. Its contributors ensure that; all from Cambridge, they include the Professors of Genetics, the Physiology of Reproduction, Human Ecology and Agriculture, and specialists in economics and geography for good measure. The chapters were originally delivered as open lectures, but careful revision, editing and cross-referencing (except for some duplication of tables) have removed many of the defects of republished lecture material, which so often produces non-books. Indeed, the reader must welcome the extent to which the "open lecture" audience has compelled these distinguished scholars to make their meanings clear. Only the agronomists are sometimes guilty of undefined jargon-scientism; few will follow Dr. Carpenter when he muses that "what is needed is a carbon chain molecule with some polar group that allows enzymic attack".

The discussions are not as up-to-date as one might wish. In an odd way this is a good thing. Since 1966, when the lectures were first given, the real advances represented by improved rice and wheat seeds have lulled some people into premature euphoria. The limits of these new seeds were discussed in an earlier criticism of books by Clark and by Bridger and de Soissons (*TLS*, March 5, 1969). Unlike these authors, the Cambridge essayists do not allow short-term progress to pose as a long-term solution, save for an extraordinary editorial "Conclusion" of a "remarkable change" based on incomplete data for 1969. If the book as a whole seems too little aware of the prospects from the improved varieties, that is better than being bowled over by them.

Professor Thoday, a geneticist, opens with a succinct posing of the problem. The world is expected to double its population by 2009. To maintain dietary standards we must raise food output as much in the next forty years as in the previous 4,000. At this rate, within three centuries, the world's population will have gone up two-hundredfold. Next, Professor Parkes charts the causes of the explosion: in disease control, rather than initial improvements in the economy's power to sustain dietary standards. His discussion of birth control, epecially the motivation issue, is weak; but it is interesting to see Eire indicted as the chief obstructionist to the World Health Organization's schemes to help poor countries reduce birthrates.

With Mr. King, we turn to the economic issues. Malthusian concerns are clearly shown to rest on the false assumption that, when levels of living rise, population growth rises too. Today it is widely realized that the side-effects of improving conditions of life, notably higher literacy and lower deathrates, make it easier to persuade parents to limit family size. Mr. King rightly points out that the issues in the food-population race "are not purely technological. We must also ask what the cost of supplying sufficient quantities of food will be, who will bear this cost and through what mechanism it will be borne." He does, however, make one or two strange remarks—e.g. "It is impossible to estimate what a figure for an average national calorie intake per head might mean in terms of the intake for different groups of the population, in view of the very uneven distribution of income that prevails in most under-developed countries." For "impossible", read "essential and, with a little effort, practicable".

Dr. Carpenter takes up the issue of human dietary needs. He clarifies a much-clouded issue: "For a diet to be adequate it must contain sufficient quantities of about forty different chemical substances. Only one needs to be deficient for the remainder to be inadequate to support health. Conversely, excesses of individual nutrients apparently confer no benefit." So we should stop talking of protein requirements, and estimate each population's deficiencies in the ten essential, and non-substitutable, amino-acids from which the body builds up proteins. Dr. Carpenter is perhaps too gloomy about the role of vegetable sources here; lysine-enriched wheats are a promising prospect that he fails to consider. In view of the high cost of animal sources of lysine, and the great poverty of most persons short of it, this is a key issue.

Mr. Farmer's excellent chapter on "Available Food Supplies" admirably complements Dr. Carpenter. Mr. Farmer has a long section on "Reliability of Data" which should be compulsory reading for all economists and agronomists, and for some of his co-authors. In lon, village headmen were to have understated rice yields by half or more, when more crop-cutting samples began 1951/2. Mr. Farmer points "underestimation is probably the commonest form of error" might add that it is declining time as statistics improve, much of any rise in food poor countries is likely to statistical illusion. All the same, most [of the poor world] has been done since the war regain pre-war levels of food tion [per person]".

The rest of this book is teresting. Professor Banks, history of disease, has too far, well below level. His claim that "the Death claimed . . . about of the population of Eng tween 1346 and 1353" unfamiliarity with recent or else with the very high ground mortality of century England. His critical cussion of the need to look ecology and permanence of birth-control methods, especially very poor environments, is most welcome. Mr. Allan, on tenure and productivity, reflects our ignorance of though we really do know more than he has to tell work of Doreen Warriner is able corrective to his woolly Sir Joseph Hutchinson's chapter "The Resources of Agriculture", a useful twenty-page world crops, environment mutual adaptation, but it is avoidably breathless and static: improved seeds are fleetingly mentioned.

This is a useful, if patchy, Its standards of scholarship, in the matter of sources, higher than usual for popular in this field. The less among British radical students the way from Maoist Radical - - are rightly involved the problem of world hunger tures like these can stimulate to embody involvement in "The wretched of the earth" more from one Marx studying British Museum than from number of "cultural" aries shouting down sitting in offices.

Whither collectivization?

ROY D. and BETTY A. LAIRD:
Soviet Communism and Agrarian Revolution
158pp. Penguin. 5s.

ERICH STRAUSS:
Soviet Agriculture in Perspective
328pp. Allen and Unwin. £2 15s.

Loud echoes of agricultural disasters and human suffering which resulted from the Soviet collectivization drive of 1930 still reverberate forty years later, and it is not difficult for those who are sceptical about the efficiency of large-scale or socialized farming to illustrate their doubts from the experiences of the communist world. Professor and Mrs. Laird are passionately opposed both to uncontrolled rural capitalism and to Soviet-type collective farming. Professor Laird's Czech grandfather was a desperately poor Nebraska farmer, endeavouring to grow grain under unsuitable conditions, and eventually ruined in the American "disasters of the 1930s" when the Nebraska sky "was darkened by clouds of locusts and dust more often than it was with rain".

But hope and prosperity came with the New Deal; Professor Laird argues that unlike Stalin's agrarian revolution from above, Roosevelt's pragmatic revolution succeeded because it "prompted eager co-operation from below", bringing about a successful combination of private initiative and government support. The authors conclude that neither collective farming, which has spread now to China and to most of Eastern Europe, nor the American military and economic support for "semi-feudalistic agrarian systems" will be able to solve the food problem of the non-industrialized world: "More 'wars of national liberation' will break out and mankind will move ever closer to the brink of disaster, due to a blindness shared by communists and constitutional democrats alike". A moving conclusion; and probably a correct one.

Yet passion is sometimes bad for economic analysis, as Soviet experience has taught us; and *Soviet Communism and Agrarian Revolution* is often marred by unsupported leaps from partial evidence to general conclusions. The Lairds' main hypothesis is that the farming operation "for maximum efficiency must be of such a size and structure that the management can be aware of all farm activity at all times and make the on-the-spot decisions required by constantly changing conditions"—efficiency will fall when farms get too large. But their evidence, as far as East European agriculture is concerned, appears inconclusive. Their own study of 100 Polish state farms shows that the smallest farms had higher yields (ranging from 3 to 12 per cent) than a control group of medium-sized farms, but it appears from their tables that this apparent increase in efficiency may be because these small farms employed 11 per cent more labour per hectare than those in the control group (this figure is wrongly cited as 6 per cent in their text). Another Polish study cited by the authors is even less conclusive. Much more work is needed to determine the optimum size of farm in Eastern Europe; from such examples the authors' advice to the Soviet government to disband the collective and state farms and encourage "intensive individual farming" seems premature.

The problems of Soviet agriculture are approached more cautiously by Dr. Strauss. In his professional life Dr. Strauss is chief economist to the Milk Marketing Board, and *Soviet Agriculture in Perspective* combines his agricultural expertise with the appreciation of problems and structure of modern bureaucracy in general as well as of Tsarist and Soviet bureaucracy which he showed in his earlier works: *Soviet Russia: Anatomy of a Social History* and *The Ruling Servants*. Dr. Strauss treats the collectivization drive as the result not only of the need to feed the growing towns but also of "bureaucratic absolutism at work in an environment which could not offer effective resistance to the plans of the rulers":

> In the last resort, it was the agrarian policy of the regime and its total failure as a production strategy which appears as the biggest single factor in this debâcle. It was at the root of many of the economic difficulties and of the social degeneration of the 1930s which culminated in the great purges.
>
> The problems posed for the regime by agricultural failure were increased by the immense destruction wrought by the German invasion, and by the decision after the war to concentrate national resources once again on the expansion of the capital goods industries.

In spite of this stringent analysis of the past, Dr. Strauss is much more cautious than the Lairds in comparing the efficiency of Soviet farming with that of other systems. In his view, international agricultural price comparisons are bound to be inconclusive, and this in turn places comparisons of costs and efficiency at risk. While accepting that Soviet collective farms are too large, he rejects the notion that the past or present Russian peasantry could easily have become miniature modern farmers and suggests that United States farming is so dependent on the social and economic environment that the farming operation itself forms only a part of the whole system, and cannot be exported "either in theory or in practice".

While his analysis of the Soviet past and present is judicious, his hopes for the immediate future are perhaps over-optimistic. Although he compares the Soviet Union at the time of Khrushchev's fall with the iron colossus of the prophet Daniel—and its agriculture with the toes of the colossus, made partly of iron and partly of clay—he sees the period since 1964 as one of increasing rationality. He is perhaps too sanguine about the ability of the present Soviet leaders to fulfil their hopes of efficiency and promises of growth: he even argues that their recent plans will prove to be underestimates, and considers it virtually certain that the 1966-70 plan for grain will be fulfilled. Alas, since Dr. Strauss's book was published the results have been announced of the poor harvest of 1969; a bumper 1970 harvest, 16 million tons greater than the 1966 all-time record, would now be required if his prediction was to prove accurate. Nevertheless, as Dr. Strauss shows, progress in the past four years has been considerable; the account in *Soviet Communism and Agrarian Revolution*—though published after Dr. Strauss's book, and bearing such signs of hasty editing as numerous mistakes in the transliteration of Russian words—regrettably stops short in 1966. The Lairds' pessimistic conclusions would undoubtedly have been a little modified if they had the results of three further post-Khrushchev harvests to consider.

Thomas Keneally
THE SURVIVOR
Dark comedy of an ageing Antarctic explorer haunted by the belief that he betrayed his leader. A new novel by the author of the much praised "Three Cheers for the Paraclete".
April 16 30s.

Norman Lindsay
PENCIL DRAWINGS
Forty-eight of the finest drawings of Norman Lindsay (1879-1969)—chiefly of the nude. Introduction by A. D. Hope.
April 30 £8. 8s.

Terence Wheeler
THE CONJUNCTION
The only first novel short-listed for the 1970 Booker Prize.
Available 25s.

Keith Leopold
MY BROW IS WET
Satire of Australian life and manners today, especially as found in universities. This is a talented first novel.
Available 30s.

Angus & Robertson

DEREK TYSON
The Sword and the Wolves
It is ninth century England, and during a Viking raid the sword Caliburn is stolen from Athelhere's hall. Cast out in Athelhere's son follows the Vikings in a career of bloodshed looting, waiting all the time for his chance of revenge.

P. M. HUBBAR
Cold Waters
'A tale full of menace and suspense, set on a northern island in cool and elegant prose . . . Here is a thriller writer who good actor, chills the blood without raising the voice.' *Spectator.*

JOHN TYNDAL
Death in the Jordan
Murder outside Jericho is the starting point for a tense Arab-Israeli hostility in Jordan's occupied zone. A web of personal and political, is gradually revealed, as tensions suspicions flourish in the brooding heat.

GEOFFREY BLES

VID & CHARLES
PRINTS
tish
pping (1914):
istory,
isation and
rtance
W KIRKALDY 126s
Commercial
sis 1847-1848
ER EVANS 84s
ral View of the
lture of the
ty of . . .
colnshire (1813)
R YOUNG
105s (84s before 1.7.70)
ex (1813)
ND ARTHUR YOUNG
126s (105s before 1.7.70)
on's History of
Framework
itters (1831)
OR HENSON 84s
History of the
mercial
sis 1857-58
ER EVANS 105s
tory of
nd Transport
munication
)
A PRATT 105s
Naval
ual 1913
VISCOUNT HYTHE 105s
th British
omotive: A
gue of Narrow
Locomotives
ction by JOHN
50s
Inland
gation
ILL PS
ction by
HADFIELD 105s
David & Charles
NEWTON ABBOT · DEVON
PRIVATION AND MORALE
ST. ANN'S
Coates and Richard Silburn
this study of slum life in has aroused widespread
be hard to fault this vivid to the ethnography of British Journal of Sociology
6d. paperback (plus 10d. postage)
hardback (plus 1s. postage)
MORALE OF THE POOR
poverty on a council estate paperback (plus 6d. postage)
University of Nottingham
of Adult Education,
Shakespeare Street,
NOTTINGHAM

Things as they were

WILLIAM GODWIN:
Caleb Williams
Edited by David McCracken.
351pp. Oxford University Press. £2 2s.

William Godwin published his *Enquiry concerning Political Justice* in January 1793. It was the product of eighteen months' unremitting labour, made possible by George Robinson, his publisher, who provided him with the retainer necessary to obviate recourse to hack work. *Political Justice* won Godwin immediately the fame and recognition which had eluded him during the previous thirty-seven years of his life. But as has been the case with writers of masterpieces before and since, he found himself broke or, as he more delicately put it, "I was very little beforehand with the world on the day of its publication, and was therefore obliged to look round and consider to what species of industry I should next devote myself."

He decided upon a novel, *Caleb Williams*, which should describe "Things As They Are", "no refined and abstract speculation" but "a study and delineation of things passing in the moral world". In complement to the rule of *Political Justice*, *Caleb Williams* was a paradigm of Social Injustice.

It was not Godwin's first essay in fiction. In 1783 in ten days he had hacked out *Damon and Delia* for which Hookham gave him five guineas, *Italian Letters*, a novel which took three weeks, brought twenty guineas from George Robinson. *Imogen, A Pastoral Romance*, was composed in the first four months of 1874 and bought by Lane for a beggarly ten pounds. *Caleb Williams* was intended as a horse of a different colour, a triple-decker which took fifteen months to write.

Godwin in his old age recalled the process of its composition, which seems more akin to a detective story than to a novel:

> I invented first the third volume of my tale, then the second, and last of all the first. I bent myself to the conception of a series of adventures of flight and pursuit; the fugitive in perpetual apprehension of being overwhelmed with the worst calamities, and the pursuer, by his ingenuity and resources, keeping his victim in a state of the most fearful alarm.
>
> I was next called upon to conceive a dramatic and impressive situation adequate to account for the impulse that the pursuer should feel, incessantly to alarm and harass his victim. . . . This I apprehended could best be effected by a secret murder, to the investigation of which the victim should be impelled by an unconquerable spirit of curiosity. . . . This constituted the outline of my second volume.
>
> The subject of the first volume was still to be invented. To account for the fearful events of the third, it was necessary that the pursuer should be invested with every advantage of fortune, with a resolution that nothing could defeat or baffle, with extraordinary resources of intellect. Nor could my purpose of giving an overpowering interest to my tale be answered, without his appearing to have been originally endowed with a mighty store of amiable dispositions and virtues, so that his being driven to the first act of murder should be judged worthy of the deepest regret, and should be seen in some measure to have arisen out of his virtues themselves. . . .

Some critics have tended to write off *Caleb Williams* as a didactic or propagandist work; but it is plain from this account that Godwin himself planned his story in order to achieve the compulsive maximum of suspense; it was only in bodying it forth that his social ideas were incorporated. Hazlitt wrote, thirty years after it was published:

> We conceive no one ever began *Caleb Williams* that did not read it through: no one that ever read it could possibly forget it, or speak of it after any length of time but with an impression as if the events and feelings had been personal to himself.

Today such an effect has been modified. Graham Greene has mined the vein of the hunted man, Kafka that of the individual helpless before authority, with a subtlety that makes Godwin's contrivance seem primitive. Nevertheless Godwin's manipulation of suspense still holds a magic. Having taken up the book, it is hard to lay it down, because the author so cleverly hints at mysteries to be revealed and menaces to come.

This edition in the "Oxford English Novels" series has explanatory notes of a type which Professor David McCracken would possibly have framed differently had he hailed from a British rather than an American university. But we must be grateful for his collation of the Victoria and Albert Godwin manuscript with the first edition, and the printing of the two rejected endings to the book. Here, we may prophesy, is the definitive edition of the novel.

The alternative endings are interesting, because they show that though Godwin had plotted his story backwards, he had not any certainty about the moral to be drawn. The two rejected endings consigned Caleb to gaol for having tried to expose Falkland. How much better was the chosen ending, in which Williams is left, having exposed Falkland's guilt, in physical liberty but spiritual torment.

Caleb Williams is an amateur novel compared to those of Jane Austen, written but not published at about the same time. The main characters, Williams, Tyrrel, Falkland and Gynes, do not exist in the round, But on the other hand, they have a psychological flexibility, which is much to the modern taste.

Godwin started to write the novel in the third person.

> But I speedily became dissatisfied. I then assumed the first person, making the hero of my tale, his own historian. . . . It was infinitely the best adapted, at least, to my vein of delineation, where the thing in which my imagination revelled the most freely, was the private and internal operations of the mind. . . .

Godwin clearly thought of his novel, at least at the outset, as the discharge of a double-barrelled gun at the private and public powers of the squirearchy. *Caleb Williams*, recounting the life of Mr. Falkland before he entered that gentleman's service, lays emphasis on Mr. Falkland's accomplishments, his sensibility, cultivation, wit and chivalry, a very parfit gentle knight. Squire Tyrrel, in contrast, is a bully, a boor and, because of his oafishness, a villain. Though neither Falkland nor Tyrrel is in the round, this is forgivable because we see them only through the eyes of Williams, working from first, second or third-hand evidence. So Volume I, in which Tyrrel is murdered, Falkland outraged and the Hawkinses, father and son, hanged, gives us a picture of the conflict between the good and the bad landed gentry. Tyrrel could not be much worse, nor Falkland much better.

Even so certain doubts appear which—such is the subtlety of the plot—we cannot be certain are deliberately aroused or not. Mr. Falkland, for example, behaves like the perfect chevalier to Miss Melville. He rescues her first from a burning building (which later appears not to have been burnt, after all) and then he saves her from being raped by the farmer lout whom Tyrrel has planned for her husband. But despite this, he does not recognize that Miss Melville is madly in love with him, nor does he save her from imprisonment on a trumped-up charge, because he is too busy about his other estates.

Godwin should be given the doubt on this, because Mr. Falkland is no parfit knight, but "the fool of fame" who wants the appearances of excellence more than its reality. The reader's doubts about Mr. Falkland are aroused before Caleb's; and so Caleb is justified in the reader's mind when he tries to probe his master's secret.

But Godwin recognizes that Caleb's curiosity, though it lays bare the truth, is as much a weakness as is Falkland's folly of fame. Both Falkland and Caleb are caught in a net woven by their individual vices. Their relationship is subtly ambivalent. Caleb is devoted to his master and Falkland feels no less warmly to his young retainer; but Caleb's knowledge of Falkland's secret leads the master firstly to hold his retainer a prisoner to his service and later to harry him wherever he seeks asylum.

This masterly study of pursuer and pursued is set in a society where power rests in the hands of the few and the many are broken if they try to assert their rights. The only free man that Caleb encounters is Mr. Raymond, the captain of a band of thieves openly at war with the establishment.

Caleb Williams was published not by George Robinson but by B. Crosby of London. Godwin's preface was omitted, as being too provocative at a time when Tom Paine had been outlawed in absentia for publishing *The Rights of Man* and some of Godwin's friends were in prison, awaiting trial. The preface was not inserted until the second edition of 1796, after the acquittal of Thomas Hardy, Horne Tooke and Thelwall. Even without the preface, the novel was controversial enough, with its denunciation of political corruption and the evils of magistrates and prisons, to become anathema among the placeholders and an inspiration to radicals of succeeding generations, for whom imprisonment was an occupational hazard, and even a recognition of merit.

Political Justice was a dream of Things as they Might Be, and its significance lies in its simple faith in reason and anarchy, an illusion like that of the Noble Savage. *Caleb Williams* is a nightmare of Things as They Were in the England of rotten boroughs, sinecures and graft. Though it has not the sympathy and tenderness which Godwin deployed in his *Memoirs of Mary Wollstonecraft*, it creates a world of its own in which nothing, including fear and insecurity, can be taken for granted.

Münchhausen man

BENNO VON WIESE:
Karl Immermann: Sein Werk und sein Leben
357pp. Bad Homburg: Gehlen. DM 28.

This new and thorough account of Immermann's life and work supersedes the standard biography by Harry Mayne. In conformity with recent trends in scholarship it plays down biographical detail in favour of (occasionally rather plodding) analyses of Immermann's writings. The best chapter shows up *Münchhausen* as its author's masterpiece, rightly insisting that it must be read as a whole; the barbarous practice of issuing the *Oberhof* chapters as a separate novel will now, one hopes, be for ever discouraged. For the rest, there are useful surveys of Immermann's activity as a literary critic, theatre-director and autobiographer; a discussion of *Tulifäntchen* which indicates the place of that work in the history of the German verse-epic, the *Kleinepos* of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; and accounts of plays and poems which save the reader the labour of ploughing through a mass of very dull works. The picture of Immermann which emerges is that of a sympathetic, intelligent but not highly gifted writer: a man who diagnosed the ills of his time but could not himself escape the *Epigonentum* he perceived all around him.

Pamela Hansford Johnson's high recommendation in our "Reputations" series of Christine Longford's funny and forgotten novel, *Making Conversation*, has now produced a reprint. *Making Conversation* was first published by Gollancz in 1931 and is now re-issued by Faber and Faber at 28s.

Metaphysical Poetry
Edited by MALCOLM BRADBURY *and* DAVID PALMER
Stratford-Upon-Avon Studies 11
New essays by: Patrick Cruttwell Robert B. Hinman, M. M. Mahood Louis L. Martz, Brian Morris, D. J Palmer, J. W. Saunders, A. J Smith, Joseph H. Summers, Frank J. Warnke.
An important aim in the design of this volume has been to reflect the shifts of emphasis that have taken place since the revival of modern interest in "metaphysical poetry"
Cloth 7131 5473 x 45s net
Paper 7131 5492 6 18s net

The Middle Scots Poets
Edited by A. M. KINGHORN
York Medieval Texts
The choice of poems included in this volume has been governed by the editor's wish to illustrate both range and variety in the works of the Scots makers and, in so doing to provide a group of texts suitable for undergraduate study.
Cloth 7131 5466 7 30s net
Paper 7131 5467 5 15s net

Scarcity and Choice in History
Essays by W. H. B. COURT
The larger part of this book consists of two new essays: "Growing up in an Age of Anxiety" and "The Years 1914-1918 in British Social and Economic History" Six important essays, which are now of difficult access, are reprinted to complete the volume.
Cloth 7131 5484 5 70s. net

England in the Eighteen Thirties
Decade of Reform
GEOFFREY B. A. M. FINLAYSON
Foundations of Modern History
The reasons for the transformation, without revolution of the age of discontent and unrest in England after the Napoleonic Wars into the age of Victorian "Equipoise", are sought by the author in the intervening decade of reform in the 1830s.
Cloth 7131 5485 3 24s net
Paper 7131 5486 1 12s net

What is a Novel?
MALCOLM BRADBURY
Malcolm Bradbury, as both novelist and critic, attempts to assess the significance and place of the novel today. He sets out the problems of defining the novel and discusses its realism, fictiveness and structure.
Paper 7131 1573 4 8s 6d net

Origins of the First World War
L. C. F. TURNER
Foundations of Modern History
This analysis of the complex issues which led to the coming of war in 1914, is particularly useful as an introduction to the recent re-interpretations of the factors which precipitated the conflict. The Author depicts the outbreak of the war in its political and economic context and stresses the influence of the military and strategical factors.
Cloth 7131 5489 6 24s net
Paper 7131 5490 X 12s net

Edward Arnold

Between India and China

THUBTEN JIGME NORBU and COLIN M. TURNBULL:
Tibet: Its History, Religion and People
352pp. Chatto and Windus. £2 2s.

NOEL BARBER:
From the Land of Lost Content
224pp. Collins. 30s.

DOROTHY WOODMAN:
Himalayan Frontiers
423pp. Barrie and Jenkins. £4 10s.

The problems of Sino-Indian relations have in recent years come to be viewed in a new perspective. Up to 1960 or thereabouts the literature of the subject continued to be dominated by three vested interests. First, there were those who felt—and argued—that India, the great British imperial legacy, had been greatly wronged by Chinese "aggression". India, democratic and with its highly westernized and equally highly vocal elite so sympathetic to western tastes, had been stabbed in the back by Chinese communism in a latter-day Pearl Harbor. Secondly, there was a most active Tibetan lobby which saw the whole crisis in Sino-Indian relations as essentially the product of Chinese brutality in Tibet. The Chinese, guilty so it was maintained of genocide in Tibet, were hardly likely to have much of a legal leg to stand on in their treatment of issues relating to the Tibetan border. Finally, there was a very powerful vested interest indeed which, with Vietnam and American policy there in mind, saw in the Sino-Indian crisis proof of that Chinese menace to the free world which the United States was so gallantly defying in mainland South-East Asia.

In the face of these entrenched attitudes those writers who argued that the Chinese might have a case of sorts vis-à-vis India in the border question, albeit one subject to considerable qualifications, found themselves confronted by a barrage of outrage. Surely such a view must mean some hidden brainwashing by Peking? Indeed, the majority of western writing on the Sino-Indian question, as exemplified by such works as *Himalayan Battleground*, by Margaret Fisher, Leo Rose and Robert Huttenback, set out either consciously or unconsciously to justify the Indian case. Many of those who took the other view, like Felix Greene, were clearly committed Sinophiles who were going to put the best possible complexion on the thoughts and acts of Chairman Mao and his followers.

In the past year or so, however, a new perspective has begun to emerge and to be reflected in consensus writing on Chinese foreign relations. There would appear to be two main causes for this change. First, the growing American disenchantment with Vietnam has removed much of the lustre from the "aggressive" interpretation of Chinese aims. Secondly, the growing crisis in Sino-Soviet relations has introduced quite a new dimension into the international scene. Who can be too much concerned with the minutiae of the rights and wrongs of the Sino-Indian border dispute under the shadow of a possible conflict between super-giants? In the light of this fresh perspective the three books under discussion here have all, each in its own way, a rather dated look.

Tibet: Its History, Religion and People, by Thubten Jigme Norbu and Colin Turnbull, really has a rather misleading title. Far from being a systematic study of Tibetan society past and present of the kind which western scholars have been working towards for some years now, it is rather a collection of thoughts by a Tibetan, indeed none other than the elder brother of the Dalai Lama, on the meaning of the word "Tibet". It has great charm, and to those interested in things Tibetan it cannot fail to appeal: but it does not add much to our understanding of the fundamentals of the Central Asian question. In this respect it is certainly inferior to *Tibet: A Political History*, by Tsepon W. D. Shakabpa, which appeared in 1967.

The culminating point in the independent history of Tibetan civilization came not, perhaps, with the initial Chinese attacks of 1950-51 but rather with the crisis of 1959 which saw the great Khumba rebellion and the dramatic escape from Lhasa to India of the fourteenth Dalai Lama. These events without doubt much affected Indian public opinion and, in consequence, served to harden the attitude of Mr. Nehru and his advisers towards the border question: hence they must be assigned an important role in the evolution of the Sino-Indian crisis which led to major armed conflict in late 1962. By a clever and thoroughly readable use of interviews with Tibetans who took part in the stirring events of 1959 Noel Barber, in his *From the Land of Lost Content*, has pieced together a detailed narrative of exactly what went on in Lhasa in February and March, 1959. It is probable that Noel Barber's story contains a few inaccuracies here and there; but it is unlikely that a better account will be derived from this kind of source material.

The 1959 crisis in Tibet accentuated, though it by no means initiated, strains in relations between India and communist China which were to erupt in the great clashes of 1962 in Ladakh and the Assam Himalayas. A massive boundary dispute between the two states already existed, a dispute, indeed, with origins which can be traced back to the nineteenth century and earlier. The whole question of the boundary, its historical evolution, and the part it played in the deterioration and eventual collapse of "2,000 years" of Sino-Indian friendship is traced in exhaustive detail by Dorothy Woodman in *Himalayan Frontiers*. The fascinating feature of this book, detailed and scholarly though it is, lies in the fact that it reveals virtually nothing that has not been commented on before.

Miss Woodman is clearly emotionally towards the point of view; and in some instances she perhaps draws Indian conclusions which do not entirely warrant. In final conclusion, on page 571, the whole Sino-Indian border question could really be settled Chinese recognition of the Mc Mahon Line in the east in exchange an Indian withdrawal in Ladakh the boundary alignment which British proposed to China and is precisely that which, advanced by Alastair Lamb in his *China-India Border* in 1964, received with such vituperation Indian officials and their supporters overseas.

The combined effect of these books under review here is to suggest two things. First, the Chinese regime has treated its recalcitrant minorities with a ruthlessness perhaps only matched by the Soviet Union. Second, that in the Indian boundary question the Chinese did have a case against which the Indians failed adequately meet. A third conclusion, also of great importance for those interested in the present state of Sino-Soviet relations, Miss Woodman and the others do not draw: that the Chinese, ruthless as they may be, have also told the truth their lights to be reasonable in boundary matters and have reacted with violence unprovoked beyond endurance.

The Strategy and Tactics of the Peoples Republic of NIGERIA

Chief Obafemi Awolowo

140 pages Cased 55s. Paper cover 12s.

In this book Chief Awolowo sets out the economic, social, political and constitutional objectives which the people of Nigeria should try to establish for themselves. He then outlines the order of priorities for achieving the proposed national objectives, and describes the organisations which need to be instituted for their attainment. The author lays stress on the place of education as the key to progress on all fronts and shows how education can be expanded in the next twenty years. Chief Obafemi Awolowo is uniquely qualified to answer the questions which are being posed at this time in Nigeria. He played an important role in the political processes leading to independence, was Premier of the Western Region from 1956 to 1959, and was leader of the Opposition from 1959 to 1962. He is at present Vice-President of the Nigerian Federal Executive Council and Federal Commissioner for Finance. Chief Awolowo writes with authority. His arguments are brilliantly expressed and the reader is led from point to point with lucid eloquence.

macmillan

The disappointed altruists

JONATHAN SPENCE:
The China Helpers
335pp. Bodley Head. £2 5s.

JOSHUA S. HORN:
"Away with all pests . . ."
192pp. Paul Hamlyn. 35s.

Adam Schall, the seventeenth-century Jesuit, noted of the Chinese how "the ineffaceable memory of what they consider an affront, and the tenacious rancour of their private hatreds, leads them to forget themselves as long as they might bring harm to others". It is a judgment that might be echoed today, but Schall also found much to admire about the Chinese as they found him useful to them: His astronomical skills nevertheless aroused the jealousy of a Chinese astronomer whose calumny brought Schall to a sentence of death by dismemberment, commuted to flogging and banishment on account of his age. Even this he escaped, only to suffer paralysis from a stroke and to die peacefully in Peking under house arrest at the age of seventy-five.

He is the first of the sixteen Westerners picked out by Mr. Spence who were lured by China and who went there believing that they could give to China something that they possessed and that China needed. Whether it was the true Christian faith, the blessings of nineteenth-century progress, help with their famines or against Japanese aggression, the Chinese magnet has lost none of its power of attraction. Yet surely the lesson must have been learnt by now—that China has taken what it wanted and given nothing in return. Even now some of the latest generation of China helpers are being released from detention, as disappointed with revolutionary China as their predecessors were with the old China in the nineteenth or the seventeenth century. A China that is making its own nuclear weapons, says Mr. Spence, has no need of helpers any more.

The subject is well chosen and Mr. Spence makes his case for linking men as ill-assorted as Ferdinand Verbiest, the Dutch Jesuit who followed Schall, Frederick Townsend Ward, the American adventurer, and the flying tiger, General Claire Chennault. All of them were confused by the ambiguities of superiority in the indefinable realm where altruism and exploitation meet. A general book on China as illuminating and apt as this is may especially be welcomed from one of the younger generation of Sinologists.

Schall and Verbiest, it might be noted, were visitors to a supremely confident China, no less so under the Manchu Emperor K'ang Hsi. Chinese universality could dictate the role they played at will and they were naturally given office in the establishment. None of their successors whose lives are put under Mr. Spence's sharp scrutiny attained this status with its only too obvious risks. Peter Parker, the American doctor, was able to treat Lin Tse-hsü's hernia, but only at second hand because it would have been beneath the dignity of this upright Special Commissioner in Canton even to have direct contact with a foreigner, much less something so intimate as the fitting of a truss. So Parker had to fit the truss on a man of the same size who arrived describing himself as Lin's brother.

Later in the nineteenth century the lure of China brought many Westerners with increasingly hostile views, whether they were missionaries come to convert the heathen to the Christian cause or upright Victorians like Gordon who reacted sharply to Chinese standards of honour and public service: "though even he confessed that Chinese peasants were the "most obedient, quiet and industrious people" he had ever met.

The young Irishman Robert Hart must have arrived with a more open mind when joining the consular service, since he had been burdened with no more firm advice about the country before leaving London than the injunction of the permanent under-secretary at the Foreign Office that he must never go salpe shooting without top boots pulled up well over the thighs. Yet he was to spend all his life in China for half a century as head of the foreign-administered customs service, and to come nearer than any foreigner of those days to the respect of the Chinese establishment, albeit

W. A. P. Martin, the American missionary, had little success (like other missionaries) in attracting converts, but in the later nineteenth century it was missionaries who were responsible for bringing into China the new ideas of the West. Martin's translation of Henry Wheaton's *Elements of International Law* first aroused Chinese suspicions that after all bigger guns were not the western world's only asset. John Fryer, the Englishman who settled for service with the Chinese as a translator in the Tung Wen Kuan, also edited a popular Chinese missionary newspaper, though he finished up rather disappointed at being made an official only of the third rank.

Mikhail Borodin was the first Marxist revolutionary figure to devote himself to China and he too, like the rest, left the country a disappointed man. Another revolutionary and the first of this gallery of helpers to be honoured by the Chinese, thanks to Chairman Mao's canonization was the Canadian communist doctor Norman Bethune. He came on to China serving in the Spanish war, then died in harness in 1939, after killing himself to death, like Borodin suggests, in the service of Chinese guerrillas.

He was not, indisciplined ever to have made a good communist, but his heart was with the Yenan guerrillas and given him a niche in the Chinese mind that none of the earlier China helpers ever earned.

Despite Mr. Spence's own view that China no longer needs helpers it looks as though the country will still get them. Dr. Horn went there in 1954 and returned to China last year. "Away with all pests" (the title of a poem by Chairman Mao tung), written during the cultural revolution, recounts such episodes as the suppression of the disease that ravage the Chinese, but is wrapped in the approved style of damning Liu Shao-ch'i and revisionism, and never missing an opportunity to get in a dig at western civilization.

America's Most Influential Literary and Political Journal

The New York Review of Books

Is on sale

In London, S.W.3

Carlton Tower Hotel, Sloane Street, S.W.3
John Sandoe Books, Blacklands Terrace, S.W.3
Street Seller, Sloane Square, S.W.3

Being Geniuses Together 1920-1930

Paris in the 1920s—Hemingway was there, Scott and Zelda, Gertrude and Alice, James Joyce and Sylvia Beach. So too were Kay Boyle and Robert McAlmon, recording the stories, the secrets and the scandals of those glorious expatriates.

60s

Robert McAlmon

Revised and with supplementary chapters by

Kay Boyle

Michael Joseph

ormal tensions and mannerist ambiguities

DOWNES:
[illegible]
[illegible]ames and Hudson. 35s.
[illegible]s. 21s.)

[illegible] just over a decade since [illegible]ation of Dr. Downes's [illegible]ously demonstrated some[illegible] the full range of Hawks[illegible]magination by providing a [illegible]mmented and illustrated [illegible] the executed works and at [illegible]ense relating these both to [illegible]ers that never became any[illegible]s and to the various alter[illegible]otype designs from which [illegible]ings eventually grew. It [illegible] seemed rash indeed in [illegible]redict the rise in Hawks[illegible]putation which we have [illegible]en in 1966 the Rev. [illegible] wrote of Christ Church, [illegible]"it is unthinkable that [illegible]should be allowed to [illegible]That was only four years [illegible] formation of the Hawks[illegible]rities in an atmosphere [illegible]ot only was the decay not [illegible]ckable, but total demol[illegible]almost likely. Dr. [illegible] the preface to his new [illegible]ands that Hawksmoor [illegible]er be a popular idol"—[illegible]ll to the good—but he has [illegible]ved a recognition as one [illegible]reatest of English architects [illegible]ough for Dr. Downes to be [illegible]pen to give us a more [illegible]count of his work: it is a [illegible]y that Hawksmoor is in [illegible]ed architect to 'have a [illegible]ch the excellent "World [illegible]ory".

[illegible]ew book is on a much [illegible]cale than the earlier one [illegible]the whole quite a lot easier [illegible]n. This is partly because it [illegible]pleasantly written, partly because of the roughly chronological description that Dr. Downes now adopts (which reveals some interesting new relationships), but partly, it must be said, because of the entire lack of formal documentation. For footnotes and references the scholarly can, of course, turn to the bigger book (though it is at present out of print); but there is a fair amount of new material which for the time being remains unreferenced. For example, in the list of works at the end of the book, Barnsley Park (Glos.) appears (with a question mark): this is one of England's mystery houses, and in *English Baroque Architecture* Dr. Downes proposed an attribution to Hawksmoor on stylistic grounds. We are not now told if anything has turned up since to lend support. On the other hand, South Stoneham House (Hants.), for which the evidence seems substantial, is entirely ignored; and the old traditional attribution to Hawksmoor of the library of the Queen's College, Oxford, is now not even thought worth denying.

Of course, a short popular account is not the place for specialist arguments over problems of attribution. But Dr. Downes is hardly consistent, and the unwary are likely to be sometimes misled—as, for example, when, without explanation, he suggests that Hooke may have been the architect of Burley-on-the-Hill ("by an unknown architect"). Hooke is not a bad guess if the architect is really unknown, for there are interesting detailed similarities with Ragley; what is disturbing is that no reason is given for abandoning the well-documented attribution of the house to John Lumley, who is not mentioned.

Less defensible yet, and much more puzzling, is the assertion that Talman introduced the giant pilaster order and rectangular silhouette into English domestic architecture when he designed the south front of Chatsworth in 1687. The giant order was introduced into English domestic architecture at latest by 1640, and soon after the Restoration was quite well established; the rectangular silhouette goes back even earlier to the Queen's House itself.

Dr. Downes doubtless has his reasons for all these points, but he gives nothing away. They remain as tiresome irritations in a book which is on the whole admirable. The descriptions of the buildings and drawings are straightforward but also vigorous, and Dr. Downes shows at times a fine sense for the psychological effect of Hawksmoor's architecture on the spectator: see, for example, his relation of the experience of mounting the staircase at Easton Neston. On the other hand, it is open to question whether he is right to hold that "the ambiguity [in St. George-in-the-East and St. Anne, Limehouse] between the centralized plan and the emphasis on the west-east axis made by the galleries reflects a conflict, which Hawksmoor could not resolve, between formal considerations and the requirements of the Anglican liturgy". There is a good deal of evidence that Hawksmoor courted not only the formal tensions which leave the spectator momentarily in suspense, as in the inside-outside cylindrical porch of St. Anne, but at times also a mannerist ambiguity. Dr. Downes himself compares the interior of the Castle Howard Mausoleum with Michelangelo's reversal of the normal forms and functions of architectural language in the Medici Chapel: and a study of the west front of St. Mary Woolnoth suggests similar ambiguities and even conflicts. Dr. Downes takes this façade very coolly: "The breadth of the Stepney churches is now achieved by a fusion of the twin towers into a single mass." Now are there two towers or one? The way in which the outlines of the turrets are carried down into the columns of the main top storey, with its dark louvred centre suggesting separation, makes the impression of a twin-towered façade inescapable; yet these same columns make an evenly spaced terastyle colonnade, whose horizontal emphasis is hugely reinforced by the massive entablature contradicting the upward thrust. The tension between the two "readings" of this astonishing design is plainly deliberate, and (surely) deliberately unresolved.

Dr. Downes's accounts of Hawksmoor's relations with other architects are sympathetic and convincing. His brief summary of the sharing of work at Castle Howard and Blenheim between Hawksmoor and Vanbrugh commands assent, though one would have liked some expansion of the notion that Hawksmoor's approach to architecture was "basically complex" and Vanbrugh's "basically simple". (Nor can one make much of the claim that the details of the London churches "maintain the scholarly feeling for form that is Hawksmoor's alone", for it is hard to attach any precise meaning to the large phrase.)

Especially interesting is Dr. Downes's tracing of Hawksmoor's absorption of Venetian or Palladian motifs substantially ahead of Campbell and the official Palladian movement, demonstrating that these motifs become much more impressively living parts of Hawksmoor's designs than they ever are in the mechanical constructions of Campbell and his successors. Moreover, "Hawksmoor's respect for Jones was at least equal to Campbell's and founded on closer and earlier acquaintance with his work". The shabby treatment of Hawksmoor and the other Office of Works architects when the Palladians came to power is now fairly well known, and known to have been shabby. Wren and his friends are reaping the rewards of posthumous esteem and sympathy. But even in his lifetime Hawksmoor could enjoy something of a triumph in carrying through the design of the colonnade of the Mausoleum against the pedantic criticism of Burlington:

> The seven pages of justification Hawksmoor . . . dictated and sent off [to Lord Carlisle] were largely a smokescreen, but the cogent facts that emerge are that the stone allowed no wider spacing, that Hawksmoor had known this from the start, that building was too far advanced to make any alteration, and that—Antique or not—this was the effect he liked and would not alter "tho' I should be hired to do it".

There are nearly 200 illustrations including some splendid photographs splendidly reproduced. The drawings come out a little more dramatically than in the earlier book, and, though occasionally some detail is lost, have a more immediately appealing presence. By and large a very useful and satisfying book: let us hope that there will be more like it on other major architects of this country and elsewhere.

Sidgwick & Jackson announce the latest title in their world-famous Great Civilization Series

THE VIKING ACHIEVEMENT

by P. G. Foote and D. M. Wilson

The Viking Achievement was more than one of conquest and foundation of new states. It was no less than a great civilization.

The object of this book is to show the true nature of the Viking Achievement; how the dynamism, so manifest in the Vikings' career as conquerors—and plunderers—is strikingly evident in their social organization, technology, art, and literature.

The book, written for both the student and the general reader, contains much new material and provides a vivid and fascinating picture of what the Vikings were really like.

The authors, Peter Foote and David M. Wilson, are respectively Professor of Old Scandinavian and Reader in Archaeology of the Anglo-Saxon Period in the University of London.

Over 100 illustrations and 368 pages. Price 65s. (£3.25)

Previous titles in this series include
The Glory that was Greece by J. C. Stobart
The Grandeur that was Rome by W. S. Maguinness and H. H. Scullard
The Wonder that was India by A. L. Basham
The Greatness that was Babylon by H. W. F. Saggs

Sidgwick & Jackson Ltd
1 Tavistock Chambers, Bloomsbury Way, London, W.C.1

IVOR BROWN

Shakespeare and the Actors

The completion of his trilogy which began with *How Shakespeare Spent the Day*, and continued with *The Women in Shakespeare's Life*.

'Few writers have done more than Ivor Brown to distil from the vast mass of literature that has grown up round the name of Shakespeare the essence of the man behind the myth . . . a fascinating book.' *Sir Felix Aylmer*, CATHOLIC HERALD

'Mr. Ivor Brown always writes on Shakespeare with a blend, unusual among Shakespearean adepts, of scholarship and common sense.' *Peter Quennell*, FINANCIAL TIMES

Illustrated 35s

PAPA DOC

Haiti and its Dictator

BERNARD DIEDERICH & AL BURT

'Their book contains a vast quantity of new material about Haiti and its current dictatorship. It is written with great authority and controlled indignation, and would appear to be completely objective.' *Norman Lewis*, SUNDAY TIMES

'As an eye-witness account it is unlikely to be improved on . . . the authors deserve praise for their restrained reportage.' *James Hamilton-Paterson*, NEW STATESMAN

'A valuable contribution providing a mine of information for future historians . . . a copiously documented, round by round account of the rise and reign of the dictator.' *G. T. Corley Smith*, THE TIMES

42s

To be published in April

ALL ABOUT H. HATTERR
G. V. Desani 30s

THE MIND OF CHESTERTON
Christopher Hollis
(HOLLIS & CARTER) 42s

PRIVACY AND FREEDOM
Alan F. Westin 63s

PLANNING IN EAST EUROPE
M. Kaser & J. Zielinski
A BACKGROUND BOOK 21s

AIRSPEED AIRCRAFT SINCE 1931
H. A. Taylor
(PUTNAM) 60s

BODLEY HEAD

TIMES PAST — THE TIMES

T·L·S

69th Year 9 APRIL 1970 No. 3,554

Commentary

The transatlantic tussle between Hannah Arendt and John Willett for the soul of Bertolt Brecht is still engaged. The publication of Mr. Willett's *TLS* article (March 26) and its further challenge to Miss Arendt to supply evidence for her claim that Brecht sinned in praise of Stalin's crimes were reported in the *New York Times* of March 28, alongside the results of some instant telephone inquiries made of Miss Arendt herself and two American Brechtians.

Miss Arendt was not giving any ground: she is quoted as insisting that "there is no doubt that Brecht had high praise for Stalin" (no mention here though of any crimes) and as pointing out, along with "other authorities on Brecht", that "several Brecht poems and prose writings laudatory of Stalin had been suppressed during the de-Stalinization period in East Germany". This positive assertion is then limply held in place by another that it "was quite possible that the odes to Stalin may have been re-issued since Miss Arendt's letter to Mr. Willett two years ago, in view of the partial rehabilitation of the Soviet dictator in East German literature and politics". Less than persuasive speculation coming from specialists in the field who surely should not accept that literary works of concern to them can be "re-issued" yet still remain invisible.

Of the two Brecht scholars polled by name in the *New York Times* one, Professor J. P. Bauke, takes Miss Arendt's side and contributes a conspiratorial thesis about "radical leftists across the globe" toeing the line "established by the keepers of the Brecht archives", while the other, Professor Frederick D. Grab, refuses to accept that the Brecht archives, where he has recently been working, are under political control or that there is evidence of "unmitigated praise for Stalin" in Brecht's writings.

Following these reports in the *New York Times*, Miss Arendt wrote to that paper in order to "supplement and correct" the account given of her telephone conversation with its reporter. Her letter contains arguments considerably more wayward than those previously attributed to her. Defending herself against the charge of deficient research into Brecht, she offers the dark assertion that "scholarship and research can easily become an excuse for revision, suppression and misrepresentation of facts which we all deplore but which, nevertheless, are true". This might read as a veiled suggestion that there has been some skulduggery in the Brecht archives and that those scholars who quarrel with her own assessment of Brecht's stance towards Stalin may have connived at the suppression of documents harmful to their cause. Miss Arendt's generalization of the issue between herself and Mr. Willett simply will not stick, especially at a time when research and scholarship are so often guilty of precisely opposite crimes to those imputed by Miss Arendt, that is of an inability to suppress even the most trivial and tedious of its findings, or of suppressing happy discoveries only long enough to ensure a scholarly scoop.

Miss Arendt goes on to restate her conviction that *publicly* Brecht's attitude to Stalin was unambiguous, though she is prepared to distinguish this from his "exact relation" to Stalin. The two phrases from Brecht on which she seems on this occasion to be resting her case are one about the "spiritual and material weapons" which Stalin provided, glossed by Miss Arendt with the question: "Doesn't Mr. Willett know that Stalin's 'material weapons' are usually called crimes—not only in the West but also in the East?"; and Brecht's description of Stalin as "the useful one", low praise in Mr. Willett's reading of it, high praise in Miss Arendt's.

Miss Arendt contends other points as well, but she concludes by starting an altogether new and, one would have imagined, rather broken-winded hare. "May I add", she writes, "what seems to me the only important issue in this whole matter." Those of us who hoped that this issue was the one of scholarly accuracy were very wide of the mark: Miss Arendt's final stand is taken not on her own behalf at all, but on that of W. H. Auden, whose admirable translations from Brecht have not brought any invitation "to help in the publication of Brecht's collected works in English under the editorship of Mr. Willett".

* * *

The centenary of Lenin's birth is being celebrated in Russia even more enthusiastically than the jubilee of the October Revolution was three years ago. It is sometimes difficult for us to realize just how far Lenin is still honoured in his own country, though a recent publication—*Lenin v pechati* ("Lenin in print")—gives some idea by showing how his writings are treated by the Russian literary industry. It is apparently estimated that books by Lenin have been published in the Soviet Union in a total of more than 10,000 editions in 100 languages (involving nearly 350 million volumes), and in nearly fifty other countries in more than 4,000 editions in another fifty languages—and no doubt the centenary celebrations will add considerably to these figures. And all this is quite apart from the similarly enormous number of books about Lenin.

In this country things are being taken much more quietly. There are several centennial articles in periodicals (including whole special issues of some Communist and Trotskyist ones), but not many books. Lawrence and Wishart have published a new one-volume selection from Lenin's works and another volume of his collected works, and are also publishing an anthology of his writings on Britain. Panther Books have published paperback editions of *What Is To Be Done?* and of Krupskaya's *Memories of Lenin*, and a Pelican Classic is rumoured to be on the way from Penguins. Heron Books have reissued James Maxton's old study, as part of their resuscitation of the "Men of Destiny" series published by Peter Davies in the 1930s.

It is interesting to come across Maxton's prophecy in 1932 that, at some date in the future" the British Museum authorities might take pride in the fact that Lenin, like Marx, worked out some of his ideas in the Reading Room—though he commented: "But that time has not arrived". Well, now it has, and the British Museum is currently holding what it describes as "a small exhibition" in the King's Library to illustrate Lenin's visits to London between 1902 and 1911. Among the rather scanty exhibits are the letters of April 1902 relating to his application for a reader's ticket ("I came from Russia in order to study the land question") and his signature in the readers' register (as "Jacob Richter LL.D."). It is ironical in the context of the current agitation about conditions in the Reading Room to note Lenin's remark as quoted by N. S. Karzhanski: "How well and how conveniently one can work there!"

They order these matters differently—though hardly better—in France, where an unsuccessful attempt by communist and socialist members of the Conseil de Paris to rename the rue Marie-Rose "rue Lénine" was followed by a fascist gang sacking the house there where Lenin lived from 1909 to 1912. It is true that Karl Marx's tomb in Highgate Cemetery was recently damaged by a bomb, but there is little prospect of National Front members sitting in at the British Museum King's Library any more than there is of the Greater London Council renaming Holford Square, where Lenin lived at No. 30 from 1902 to 1903.

* * *

Lenin did not have to wait to be a hundred years old to become the world's most translated author. Unesco's *Index Translationum* for 1968 which has just appeared (available from H.M.S.O., price £10 15s.) puts him once again at the top of its list with 225 translations. A high proportion of these 131 were in fact made inside the Soviet Union itself, presumably either for export or for circulation among peripheral dialect-speakers who have still not been supplied with the complete oeuvre. In 1968 anyway, Lenin's writings handsomely outdid another popular set of religious texts, the Bible, which had 187 translations. It would be good to know in this case whether these were all new versions of the Scriptures for hitherto untapped pagans or merely revised versions for sophisticates like ourselves reckoned to have lost contact with their authorized version.

One way or another, the Soviet Union quite dominates the statistics of translation year by year. In 1968 3,607 translations were published there, some 600 titles more than the two halves of Germany put together for some inscrutable Unesco reason. It is humiliating to let the eye drop down this particular list in search of the United Kingdom, which actually finished twenty-second, below Switzerland and above Bulgaria. It could and will be maintained, no doubt, that a high percentage of all the translations recorded are made *out* of English; but there still seems no sufficient reason why we should fall so far behind the United States, where 2,182 translations are listed for the year. A good many of these are sure to have come out subsequently in this country, but the comparative figures between the two publishing industries suggests an imbalance in the actual commissioning of new translations which is grossly and unnecessarily to our disadvantage.

The list of much-translated authors reveals, as always, some haunting juxtapositions between the gigantic and the trivial. After the Bible, come Shakespeare, Simenon, Jules Verne and Maxim Gorki, whose centenary was in 1968. Then, between Gorki and two other Russian authors, Tolstoy and Dostoevsky, stands Enid Blyton, who managed five more translations than Marx, without, one would guess, the benefit of internal Russian versions. Authors whose standing slumped dramatically during the year include Mao, down from 57 to 37; and Ian Fleming, down from 68 to 31. And 1968 having been year one of the Pill, as a problem if not as a preventive, the Pope makes a rare appearance; his encyclical *Humanae Vitae* was translated forty-one times, though som ticians of the subject might as cheating to draft the or in Latin.

* * *

A final spoonful of stati from Italy. A report Istituto Italiano de St book production in th during 1968 bears out wh observant of the literary had always imagined: th as almost nowhere else th the prestige of "creative" abnormally high. The is that, in 1968, 36.1 p the 7,348 completely new tered by the Institute were in its terms, as "fiction" taken to include novels, poetry. And when the books printed as opposed lished is considered this per actually goes up to fifty; ac to the Institute, indeed, the edition for a new novel or b stories was 8,474 copies. Italian commentators have figures to refute fashionable ism about the "crisis of the N opponents should not be adopting them as proof th Italian novel *is* in crisis, through production.

* * *

Browning-lovers who would rather be in Florence now th English April's here are inv liquidate their nostalgia or m otherwise negotiable. The Guidi, the fourteenth-century ment where the Brownings spe married life, is up for sale a New York Browning Society a six-month option to buy $270,000. Contributions its President at 333 East New York City, New York or the Secretary of the Browning Society at 9 Lake London, N.14.

Britain and Her Army 1509-1970
Correlli Barnett
The definitive history of the relationship between civilian Britain and her armies. Fully illustrated.
£5 23 April

The Longest Mile
The forgotten people of an Appalachian hollow
Rena Gazaway
An insider's view of a America forgotten by the no work, no schools, no welfare. Rena Gazaway of the few to have left th closed community.
63s 23 April

Viet Nam
The origins of revolution
John T. McAlister Jr
The roots of the revolution in Viet Nam from the nine century to Dien Bien Phu.
70s 30 April

Brother Animal
The story of Freud and T
Paul Roazen
The strange relationship between Freud and Vi Tausk, one of his most pupils, which ended in suicide.
45s 23 April

Black Suicide
Herbert Hendin
In New York, the suicide for young black Americ twice as high as it is for whites. *Black Suicide*
38s 23 April

April books from Allen Lane The Penguin Pr



Hamburger



Jerzy Peterkiewicz

recarious intensity of modern poetry

MICHAEL HAMBURGER:
The Truth of Poetry
Tensions in Modern Poetry from Baudelaire to the 1960s.
341pp. Weidenfeld and Nicolson. £2 15s.

JERZY PETERKIEWICZ:
The Other Side of Silence
126pp. Oxford University Press. 30s.

irtually an encyclopaedia of modern poetry": that is how Mr. Hamburger's *The Poetry* is described on the The author himself such claim: he has read American, German, and Italian poets in their own ", but there are a dozen s listed by him whose poetry not read in the original— his book includes poems in and Portuguese, two of these s. He has concerned himself problems, and did not intend a Even so, the effect is one of and of occasional perfunc in treatment. The range of since Baudelaire comprises even if you limit your lan How should the critic who like Erich Auerbach in pursuing a single line of pment through certain major s render a mass of unruly into an ordered situation ?

Hamburger begins with aire, who is lucid and self ictory; then proceeds to the "truth of poetry", with tion from Sigurd Burckhardt and thereafter steps off into s of poetic actuality. A chapter "Lost Identities" is followed on "Masks". Next he ex the connexion—it seems a real between absolute poetry and politics; and then we find retreating with the poet of his national culture as like the American, into ent of multiple personality. was the classic example of do Pessoa (which *com pouca is persona*), in himself a of four poets with distinct and attitudes—Alvaro de kind of Lusitanian Alberto Caeiro ("a swain shepherd familiar with Nietz Ricardo Reis, a classicist ble with "a purism" that considered excessive", and and housemate of these three, do Pessoa himself.

this point Mr. Hamburger turns effect of war upon the inter alism which was so prevalent modernist poets until 1914, outcome of the First World War the phrase quoted from Hart a period that is loose at all without apparent direction of So, by way of the Second War, to the new anti-poetry, and William Carlos its first pointing its direction of the Imagination well witz". In the final Town and Country: and Archetypes", that poetry should "march fraternally between science and philosophy" is scrutinized in the light of modern developments. Science has brought "the great city's madness" (Trakl), and that purest of anti-poets, the computer. Philosophy has fostered "the doubt as to whether what can be said is still sayable at all" (Heissenbüttel). Science is closed to the non-specialist, philosophy likewise; poetry has gone far down the same road, while appearing to have come back as a genuinely popular form in the instant poetry of beat rallies and the underground. But who would seriously say of this poetry what Lawrence said of Whitman's, that its "very permanency lies in its wind-like transit"? The audience disperses, when the rave has ended: all that remains in their memory is the physical presence of the reciting poet, the sound of a voice, and the tribal frenzy.

Readers will be tempted to use the book as a partial encyclopedia, though (to repeat) this was not the author's intention. However, the multiplicity of examples and the somewhat haphazard plan both encourage this. Certain chapters read well as continuous essays; all have their interesting, even arresting, points; and a quite full bibliography of the subject could be constructed from the notes. Yet the effect is very uneven. Naturally Mr. Hamburger, who has translated German poetry with distinction and taught for many years in a university German department, writes knowledgeably and sensitively about the poets of that nation whose position is indeed fairly central if we are considering poetry since Baudelaire. There is a table-land of English, American and French poetry where he knows his way round, though sometimes the scenery appears over-familiar. When he deals with Italian and Spanish poetry slips are made in translation ("Non toccate i morti, così rossi, così gonfi": "Do not touch the dead, swollen *things*, red *things*") and in transcription ("*Romancero gitan*: *el liso* gongo *de la nieve*"). Russian, Polish and Greek poetry have to be approached through English versions by other hands. (Russian poetry—as good as any in the world from about 1905 to 1930—comes in for no more than occasional mention.)

One should not complain that Mr. Hamburger isn't at home with all these literatures: nobody can speak with much confidence about more than two or three literatures including his own, and comparative study is too often what novel-writing was for Henry James, "a game of difficulty breathlessly played", at continual risk from "the loose foundation or the vague scheme". Yet one may question the undertaking, just in this form. Mr. Hamburger states in the preface: "poems, not poetry or theories about poetry, were my starting-point . . .". Therefore the poem as primary fact needs very close attention—not "minute analysis" by the hundred, which he wisely eschews, but a special regard for its whole context, the affiliations and the local pressures which modify utterance so that a war poem by Ungaretti and a war poem by Trakl may be united in their suffering but quite distinct in the expression of it:

Und es klagt die dunkle Stimme
Über dem Meer

(And the dark voice laments
Over the sea)

—that sound rises from the Austrian trench, while from behind the Italian lines we can hear:

Di che reggimento siete
fratelli?
Parola tremante
nella notte . . .

(What is your regiment
brothers?
Tremulous word
In the night . . .)

The sensibilities that speak through "dunkle Stimme" and "parola tremante" are different. Each has its origin in a particular culture with tones and emphases that belong to no other.

For this reason it is always difficult to categorize poems, though inevitable when one attempts a task such as Mr. Hamburger set himself. He compares a line from Trakl with two lines from Lorca:

Und leise tönen im Rohr die dunklen
Flöten des Herbstes.

(And softly the dark flutes of autumn
sound in the reeds.)

Cantan las flautas de umbría
Y el liso gong de la nieve.

(The flutes of shadow sing
and the muted gong of the snow.)

His comment is that the two, each with a "Surrealist genitive", could "hardly be closer". In a sense this is true, but the two utterances are like Gerald Crich and Gudrun in their canoe: she claims to be "very near", he answers: "Yet distant, distant".

One of the most instructive passages in the book is that which quotes Yves Bonnefoy on the "radical distinctions" between English poetry (which begins with "aspects") and French (which begins with "essences"). Mr. Hamburger then connects this statement with Bonnefoy's poem on the lizard:

La salamandre surprise s'immobilise
Et feint la mort . . .

(The lizard surprised grows motionless
And feigns death. . .)

"Yves Bonnefoy's poem", he remarks, "is remote from almost every idiom of contemporary English or American poetry, because its language functions in a radically different way . . . above all, because it assumes an order of pure ideas . . . ." Hence the capital difficulty in generalizing about poetry. This is not to deny that (in Mr. Hamburger's words) the same "tensions and conflicts" will be "apparent in the work or behind the work of every major poet of the period". But the phrase in parenthesis—"behind the work"—shows the delicacy of the problem. Perhaps it would have been best to consider only a few principal poets among the many writing in these hundred years since Baudelaire, and, having identified the problems, to show what they mean in particular instances thoroughly explored, as Mr. Hamburger has explored, for example, Brecht. Any work otherwise conceived drifts into the critical-historical survey with all the inequalities of attention that seem to mark this genre. And where precisely are you to set limits when studying western poetry in one of the richest (and most chaotic) periods it has ever known? The map of poetry fills up corner by corner. Without much difficulty one could name four or five dozen poets (at least) of the period since Baudelaire who should not be ignored. The global anthology when it comes will constitute an exceedingly stout volume.

In Baudelaire the contradictions are exposed that have made modern poetry at once so fine in its intensity and so precarious; also the poet's existential dilemma, the more acute since art, as Mr. Hamburger notes, has come "to assume the character and importance of an ultimate end". Baudelaire, Mallarmé, Rimbaud mark three stages in rapid succession of the movement from a conflicting view of poetry — should it exist for its own ends or should it renounce the "puerile utopia" of art for art's sake?—to the exaltation of poetry in the place of religion, and finally to the declaration that "art is an imbecility". By 1873 "the wheel had come full circle", but ever since "the same wheel is turning still". Thus the French example, beautifully distinct and economical, serves as prologue to the whole book.

"Modern" poetry—that which has followed Baudelaire and to which he is still relevant—has been preoccupied with its own kind or kinds of truth and its own syntax "close to the logic of consciousness itself" (Susanne Langer). The poet has come to recognize how intimately his seeing is dependent on language. Poetry, as Pasternak said, "dislocates" reality. Or as Sigurd Burckhardt has expressed it:

> The first purpose of poetic language, and of metaphors in particular, is the very opposite of making language more transparent. Metaphors increase an awareness of the distortion of language by increasing the thickness and curvature of the lenses and so exaggerating the angles of refraction . . .

Mr. Hamburger relates this "to what Brecht, in a very different connexion, called 'alienation effects'". Such truths as the poet can tell, Burckhardt concludes, are affected by "the paradox of the human word", hovering between a sign—"the 'p' of propositional calculus"—and the ineffable—"the 'OM' of the Hindoos". Increasingly the poet has come to feel sceptical about his means. Whereas metaphor was for Pasternak the shorthand of genius,

Energy and the Imagination

A STUDY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF BLAKE'S THOUGHT

Morton D. Paley

Blake's symbols and doctrines are here studied in the several phases of their evolution. The discussion centres upon the two most important conceptions in his works, Energy and the Imagination—their two meanings, their inter-relationships, and the changes they underwent in the development of Blake's thought. 8 plates 50/-

The Letters of William and Dorothy Wordsworth

VOLUME III: THE MIDDLE YEARS PART II 1812-1820

EDITED BY
Ernest de Selincourt

REVISED BY MARY MOORMAN AND ALAN G. HILL

Between 1812 and 1820 Wordsworth published *The Excursion*, *The White Doe of Rylstone*, and the first collected edition of his shorter poems. The letters in this volume throw light on his friendships, his family life, his political concerns, and his business activities during that period. £5/15/-

Pain and Emotion

Roger Trigg

Is pain a sensation or an emotion? Does it have to be unpleasant? Is it the 'opposite' of pleasure? These are some of the questions Dr Trigg examines from the standpoint of a philosopher. His concern is primarily to establish that physical pain is a definite kind of sensation which is logically distinct from our normal dislike of it. 42/-

The Growth of White-Collar Unionism

George Sayers Bain

In America, white-collar employees already outnumber manual; this point is likely to be reached in Britain during the 1980s. If the trade-union movement is to continue to play an effective role in the industrial system, it must recruit these white-collar workers. This book sets out to discover the factors that promote or hinder the growth of trade unionism among them. 55/-

Oxford English Novels

Four new titles have just been published in this series: *Vathek*, by William Beckford, edited by Roger Lonsdale (35/-, paper covers 8/-); *The Entail, or The Lairds of Grippy*, by John Galt, edited by Ian A. Gordon (50/-); *Anna St. Ives*, by Thomas Holcroft, edited by Peter Faulkner (60/-); and *Caleb Williams*, by William Godwin, edited by David McCracken (42/-).

Oxford University Press

necessary in an all too short life. for the Polish poet Rózewicz it is heavily suspect: "The image, the metaphor . . . does not speed up, but delays the reader's encounter with the true meaning of a poetic work."

But the true meaning is to be achieved only by great effort on the poet's side. "I regard my poems", Rózewicz has said, "with acute mistrust. I have fashioned them out of a remnant of words, salvaged words, out of uninteresting words, words from the great rubbish dump, the great cemetery." Rózewicz can still produce his "poetry for the horror-stricken" which

> translates nothing
> explains nothing
> expresses nothing
> embraces no totality
> fulfils no hope.

The next step from this position has been taken by Laura Riding, whose statement of renunciation is to be found in the references to Mr. Hamburger's last chapter:

> I had fervently believed that in poetry the way so to use words (with the true voice and the true mind of oneself) might be found. . . . But after 1938 I began to see poetry differently, even to see it as a harmful ingredient of our linguistic life. . . . I have learnt that language does not lend itself naturally to the poetic style, but is warped in being fitted into it . . . that for the practice of the style of truth to become a thing of the present, poetry must become a thing of the past.

And she has said elsewhere: "The ultimate effect of poetry is to clarify nothing, to change nothing." Franco Fortini admits the charge in her last phrase, though with a different conclusion:

> La poesia
> non muta nulla. Nulla e sicuro, ma scrivi
>
> (Poetry
> changes nothing Nothing is certain, but write.)

Wordsworth in a crucial passage of *The Prelude* had occasion to lament the "sad incompetence of human speech". Both Mr. Hamburger and Mr. Peterkiewicz, in his new book *The Other Side of Silence*, refer to Wittgenstein: Mr. Hamburger quotes his precept, "What we cannot speak about, of that we should be silent"; and Mr. Peterkiewicz his observation that "the results of philosophy are the uncovering of one or another piece of plain nonsense and of bumps that the understanding has got by running its head up against the limits of language". This appears as footnote to the opening paragraph of a chapter on the "dark night" or "total blackout of imagination"—a chapter devoted largely to St. John of the Cross:

> As mental prayer is a state, a passage, so is pure poetry a state and a passage. The night journey applies to them both. For in darkness, as St. John of the Cross tells us, God communicates himself to the soul. When this happens, neither thoughts nor words are capable of being present, even as echoes of silence. A new silence flows from the other side. It is the poet's prerogative to praise the night journey, although at the end of it he finds himself unable to penetrate to the other side.
>
> Words after speech reach into the silence, . . .

It will be seen that Mr. Peterkiewicz has arrived by a different route at the position Mr. Hamburger indicates has been reached by Rózewicz and other poets in Eastern Europe, a position "where silence has to be confronted, all the verbal equipment of poetry stripped down and put to the test of silence". But for them probably the silence is that following devastation, the silence of utter solitude in a community that has no place for poets like them. Mr. Peterkiewicz's "series of inwardly linked meditations" (to quote from an unnamed reader whose words are printed on the dust-jacket) ends near Assisi, at St. Damian's church outside the town. He is concerned with the way in which poetry may possibly "reach the sublime when it ceases to be a medium". Mysticism ends with a negation, and the tone of this book is not foreign to mysticism, Mr. Peterkiewicz does not write primarily about "the crisis in modern verse, or even what is loosely called the breakdown in communication". But he investigates "the poetic condition as a whole" which for him involves "the poets' desire to die with poetry and the desire to go beyond the words".

Their death can take various forms, once "adolescent incantations" have ceased to suffice. Keats and Shelley "listened to the growth of death within them"; Mickiewicz withdrew into silence, as Rimbaud did; Count Henryk in Krasiński's play accepts his damnation by poetry and curses the art; Mayakovsky, Esenin commit suicide; Dylan Thomas perishes; others like Byron and for a while Yeats play with the idea of action (Byron in Greece, Yeats in the Irish Senate). The mind can be satisfied neither with the achievements of language, nor with attempts to penetrate the nature of things. It aches for the void, for elected silence and sacrifice. Mr. Peterkiewicz sees Pound as an example of this. ". . . All my life I believed I knew something."

> Then came a strange day, and I saw that I knew nothing. And words have become emptied of their meaning.

And also:

> I have lost the power of reaching the depth of my thought with words . . .

Thus in varying ways the poets come to recognize "the sad incompetence of human speech". But Wordsworth did not, like Pound, go on to say: "Ah, but everything is so difficult, everything is so useless". Mr. Peterkiewicz speculates:

> If so much is really known of language as a tool, if all tools are easily manufactured, the poet may well ask himself whether he is becoming redundant, just like some ancient artisan or tramp tinker. . . . Perhaps in the end there will be no Word. And what is to remain of meaning? Perhaps some microscopic phonemes of utterance, each recordable, each automatically separated from its original impulse.

"Perhaps in the end there will be no Word." One of the clearest things to emerge from *The Truth of Poetry* is that poets cannot reconcile themselves to this view, however inadequate the resources with which they are left. Today often the poet can be described in the terms used by Antonio Machado at the end of his poem "Retrato" (Portrait): on the ship preparing for its final voyage.

> me encontraréis a bordo, ligero de equipaje,
> casi desnudo, como los hijos de la mar.
> (You will meet me on board, light of equipment,
> almost naked, like the sons of the sea.)

The lines are buoyant and purp[…] Since the beginning of this c[…] when Machado wrote them, […] buoyancy has faded. But they […] seem relevant to the poet in our […] "The poets' desire to die […] poetry" is only intelligible and […] table if you read all human life […] vain distraction from the […] silence of unknowing. This is […] way of renunciation. But Pound […] one spoke as a weary and […] old man. He says in the newly […] lished fragments (Canto CXVI):

> Charity I have had sometimes,
> I cannot make it flow thr[…]
> A little light, like a rushlight
> to lead back to splendour.

What is meant by the last line […] be illustrated from "the […] phrase", as he calls it, in *Women of Trachis*:

> Come at it that way . . . what
> SPLENDOUR,
> IT ALL CO[…]

Earlier in Canto CXVI he had […]

> . . . my errors and wrecks lie about me.
> And I am not a demigod,
> I cannot make it cohere.

The poet (whatever Rilke may […] supposed) is not a demigod. […] poetry serves as a support to […] nature because it can be a co[…] thing.

To the Editor

New English Bible

Sir,—It seems to me quite out of keeping with other recorded remarks of Jesus to suggest, as does Mr. Gibbs-Smith (April 2), that he was saying the rich man would only enter the kingdom of Heaven with the ease with which one could thread a needle's eye with a rope—which is to say not at all.

Without straining at Greek or Hebrew scholarship, the "needle's eye" here would appear to be an exact description of the camel gate of a walled city—as clear as "Cleopatra's Needle". For the camel to enter, it would be necessary to strip it of the baggage it has acquired and let it go through unburdened—so would the rich man enter the kingdom.

And, like many other examples ascribed to Jesus, the simile leaves a gap wide enough for an army of camels bearing the Christian church to march through. For, of course, the baggage is carried through by porters and loaded on to the camel again on the other side.

ALBERT MELTZER.
10 Gilbert Place, London, W.C.1.

Sir,—Mr. Gibbs-Smith thinks that Jesus would be unlikely to use such an extravagant Rabbinical simile as the one about the camel and the eye of the needle. Jesus constantly used Rabbinical phrases, and there is strong evidence that he was a Rabbi of the Pharisee movement; but, in any case, is the simile so "outré" and "extravagant"? There are obvious English equivalents; e.g. "when pigs fly", or "once in a blue moon".

Jesus was saying that it was absolutely impossible (except *per miraculum*) for a rich man to be saved. To say that it was only as impossible as for a "rope" to go through the eye of a needle would have been a much milder saying; a large needle and a thin rope would make the thing possible. Jesus meant that a rich man would be saved only when pigs fly—not even once in a blue moon. The Rabbinical saying "making an elephant pass through a needle's eye" (Talmud Bab. Ber. 55b and B.Mets. 38b) also means "doing the impossible". This is a graphic phrase but neither "outré" nor "extravagant" in its context. Perhaps Mr. Gibbs-Smith, and others who find the phrase difficult, cannot believe that Jesus *really* meant that salvation was impossible for the rich.

Mr. Gibbs-Smith asks "whether there is any other analogous simile in the whole of Christ's sayings". Here are two:

(Matt. xxiii, 24) "Ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel." (Perhaps Mr. Gibbs-Smith thinks it should be "swallow a rope".)

(Luke vi, 41) "And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, and considerest not the beam which is in thine own eye?"

These are both genuinely extravagant sayings (since they do not imply impossibility) and both have Rabbinical parallels.

H. Z. MACCOBY.
115 Mortlake Road, Kew Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.

'Eagle in the Snow'

Sir,—I was engaged with Wallace Breem's *Eagle in the Snow* when I met with your review (February 26), whose facetious indifference to history is, in your columns, something of a shock.

The novel's narrator, Maximus, is committed in an era of collapse to the traditional Roman virtues; this is what the book is about. With a commendable lack of sentimentality, the author gives him their accompanying defects, which are, broadly speaking, those of Junius Brutus. To write jokily about stiff upper lips, with an obvious suggestion of Victorian mores, is to want all sense of period.

Correctly, troops are shown being hastily shuttled around the frontiers to meet the mounting pressures from outside; this too is what the book is about. But because Maximus, one of the few reliable generals left, is often in action, the book is called "a literary equivalent of DeMille", with an inference of cinematic sensationalism which, in this realistic book, is quite unwarranted.

A statement that "*Eagle in the Snow* proclaims itself an epic" would only be allowable if not merely the blurb but the author himself had made this claim. Neither does so.

In a grudging last paragraph, after the damage has been done, tribute is paid to the author's research (which the whole notice has devalued), and we are told that "it's a better than average historical novel". It is indeed. One can only suppose that your reviewer, zealous to enforce trendiness even on the dead, cannot forgive Maximus his heretical integrity.

Mr. Breem, apart from his very able book, is quite unknown to me. I write in a concern for standards which will surely amuse your reviewer.

MARY RENAULT.
Camps Bay, Cape Province, South Africa.

¶ Our reviewer writes:—I don't think my review of *Eagle in the Snow* was damaging in the way that Mary Renault suggests. I poked some gentle fun, certainly, at what seemed an unwarranted concentration on Maximus's military life to the detriment of a personal life, the importance of which was indicated though seldom felt. But on the whole, the review, I should have thought, tended towards Mrs. Renault's own evaluation—that it was a "very able book".

'Marx before Marxism'

Sir,—In his generous piece on my book *Marx Before Marxism* (April 2) your reviewer refers to the star on the jacket of my book as a Star of David. In fairness to my publishers, I must point out that the star of David is composed of two triangles and thus has six points: the star on the cover of my book has five points—a symbol much used by communists.

DAVID McLELLAN.
Littlecroft, Chilham, Kent.

Poetry Translations

Sir,—In their letter to you of March 26, Mr. Silkin and Mr. Glover make a perfectly reasonable case for publishing translations of poetry in *Stand*. But I cannot accept their rather sneaky ascription to me of an "English" resistance to the "painful public concern" and "new depths of irony" in recent European writing. This was not in the least what I was expressing in my remarks on the translated poems published in *Stand*. In fact, in the matter of at any rate the Polish postwar poets, I think it is true to say that I myself presented the first extensive introduction of some of the best of these in England, in a programme of translations I arranged for the B.B.C. Third Programme in 1962. I have also written a number of times of my deep admiration for poets like Zbigniew Herbert and Tadeusz Rózewicz, who would certainly be the outstanding Polish exemplars of the qualities mentioned by Mr. Silkin and Mr. Glover (and living, as I have, in Poland for over three years I have some knowledge of the relevance of their poetry to what Poles have lived through since 1939).

The editors of *Stand* must not try to conceal either from themselves or others that, rightly or wrongly, what I was speaking of was the frequently […] quality of their translations. I ha[…] the clear impression, on reading S[…] that provided the original poem w[…] sufficiently anguished and urgent[…] tone, the editors were content to […] quite second-rate English versions […] them. Possibly this policy can be j[…] fied, if no better translations are […] had: what I was merely trying […] was accurately to describe S[…] policy.

DERWENT MAY
201 Albany Street, London, N.W.[…]

Closed Shop?

Sir,—In your issue of March 12 […] is an advertisement for a librar[…] City of Stoke-on-Trent Sixth […] College, which stipulates: "[…] appointment is conditional upon […] bership of an appropriate trade […] or organization approved by the […] Council".

May I ask what right a Council […] to make such a stipulation?

MURIEL HUTT[…]
121 Queen Street, Coatham, R[…] Teesside.

Dora Carrington

Sir,—We are planning an exh[…] of the works of Dora Carrington[…] lifelong friend of Lytton Strach[…] be held at these Galleries in the […] The exhibition, to be entitled "Ca[…] ton and Strachey", and towards […] the Arts Council are giving […] assistance, will coincide with the […] cation by Jonathan Cape of Carr[…] letters, which have been edited by […] Garnett. As she did not exhibit […] her lifetime, her work was mostly […] away or sold privately, and we would […] most grateful if any of your readers […] possess anything interesting of hers […] as paintings, drawings, tiles, […] coloured tinsel pictures, painted […] or craftwork, photographs or […] lished letters, would get in touch […]

SUZANNE ST. ALBANS
The Upper Grosvenor Galle[…]
Upper Grosvenor Street, London[…]

Pearl Buck

Sir,—In his review of Pearl S. […] Theodore F. Harris (March […] reviewer says that the book was […] ten shortly before she died […] should have taken the trouble […] such a statement. Miss Buck […] happy to say, in the best of […] has just completed a new […] my firm hopes to publish next […]

JOHN CU[…]
Methuen & Co. Ltd., […] Lane, London, E.C.4.

¶ We very much regret o[…] error and are delighted […] Miss Buck is in the best of […]

AMERICAN BOOKS
reviewed and advertised in
THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT
may be obtained from the following bookshops

Blackwell's
Broad Street,
Oxford.

Haigh & Hochland Ltd.
399-401 Oxford Road,
Manchester 13.

H. K. Lewis & Co. Ltd.
136 Gower Street,
P.O. Box 66, London,
W.C.1. (01-387 4282)

Leicester University Bookshop
Mayor's Walk,
Leicester, LE1 7RD.
(Tel.: Leicester 265(4.)

Dillon's University Bookshop
1 Malet Street, London, W.C.1
(01-636 1577)
We care for people who care about books

هكذا من الأصل

Design in the bookshop

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

[…] famous passage of *First* [Princip]les of *Typography*, Stanley [Morison] defined the task of the [des]igner in terms that are as [they] are stringent:

> […]hy may be defined as the art [of rightl]y disposing printing material [in accord]ance with specific purpose; [of arran]ging the letters, distributing [the spac]e and controlling the type as [to aid t]o the maximum the reader's [comprehen]sion of the text. Typography [is the ef]ficient means to an essentially [utilitarian] and only accidentally [aesthetic] end, for enjoyment of patterns [is rarely] the reader's chief aim. [Therefor]e, any disposition of printing [material] which, whatever the intention, [has the] effect of coming between [author an]d reader is wrong. It follows [that in th]e printing of books meant to [be read] there is little room for ["bright"] typography. Even dullness [and mono]tony in the typesetting are [far less] vicious to a reader than [typogra]phical eccentricity or [pleasantr]y. Cunning of this sort is [desirable], even essential in the [typography] of propaganda, whether [for comm]erce, politics, or religion, [because] in such printing only the [freshest] survives inattention. But the [typograph]y of books, apart from the [category] of narrowly limited editions, [require]s an obedience to convention [which i]s almost absolute—and with [reason].

[…] self-denying ordinance has [some]times been unjustifiably yoked [to Mori]son's historical approach to [the] work of this sort that he did. Summed up, it has been [identified] with a dry, monotonous [academic]ism, a form of constraint [against wh]ich it was proper to react. [This v]iew is superficial and irra[tional]. It expresses a hankering for "bright" typography", regard[less of] the fact that the brightness is not lasting. The difference [between] what Morison called "the [typogr]aphy of propaganda" and the [typogra]phy of books lies in the [question] of permanence: how far is [a b]ook designed to last? The [answer] must be, if not for ever, at [any r]ate for some time, otherwise [the text] or message would appear in [a new]spaper or on a television [screen]. There is only one way (not [necessar]ily reliable, but it is the [only] way) to test whether a means [of co]mmunication, a letter or a [book], will last, and that is to examine [w]hat has lasted. This "back[ward] look", noted by Mr. Harry [Carter] in examining the work of [early] printers, has been a com[mon pla]ce of book design for more [than] 500 years. It is the book-[designer]'s problem to balance the [demand]s of the texts and tastes of [the] present with the traditional, and produce an answer. [But] there are not just three par[ties to] this contract: author, desig[ner an]d reader. The designer repre[sents] all the contributors to the [manu]facture of the book, printer, [paper]maker, binder, and (sometimes [a more] important figure than the[m]) the illustrator. Finally and most important of all, there is the patron who has called all these contributors together, the publisher. Morison, as was noted in the previous article in this series (May 29, 1969), did not fail to allow for this influence, and to point out that the book-designer must admit the publisher's desire for individuality into his calculations.

The publishers whose work was considered earlier were conspicuous for the variety of the books they produce. In conclusion, it is interesting to compare two publishers with a considerable, yet strictly comparable, output of a definable nature, Jonathan Cape and Hamish Hamilton, where the reaction between present demands and tradition produces a satisfying resolution of the problems of individual style in book design. Cape have a lively fiction list, a taste in non-fiction that is up to the minute without being merely modish, and a number of useful sidelines, such as the "Jackdaw" portfolios of historical documents for children and the "Travellers' Guide" series. Hamish Hamilton pay less attention to fiction but have a more extended non-fiction list, including some distinguished history and travel series; they also have a lively section of children's books.

Both have a pronounced style, the result of a careful attention to all the details that make up book design. Jonathan Cape achieve their distinctive quality by a measure of uniformity: their paper is made by John Dickinson, and has the even quality characteristic of their making: binding has, until the firm's recent demise, been the work of A. W. Bain; a large amount of their letterpress printing was done by the Worcester firm of Ebenezer Baylis. It is an instance of their attention to quality that even novels are "Monotype" set, whereas most publishers use slug-setting.

A good example of this attention to detail can be seen in books that demand special treatment. Cape have published a number of books by Idries Shah, from the popular *The Pleasantries of One Incredible Mulla Nasruddin* to the more serious *The Way of the Sufi*: the latter is elegantly set in Bembo with arabesque decorations, the former in "Monophoto" Plantin with Raffia initials, the exotic illustrations by Richard Williams well-integrated in the design. Illustrations are equally well handled in *Musrum* by Eric Thacker and Anthony Earnshaw, and *Sketches from Vietnam* by Richard West (here the illustrations are by Gerald Scarfe, whose style is a stiff test to the book-designer). Finally, *The Traveller's Guide to Crete* by John Bowman (Garamond; printed by Richard Clay), with excellent end paper maps and photographs, is a good example of attention paid to a more cheaply-produced book.

Hamish Hamilton have an equally distinctive style, achieved without Cape's uniformity of manufacture. *The Last Resource* by Tony Loftus (Ehrhardt; Baylis) is a well-illustrated study of the exploitation of the sea, a traditional design but equal to the varied demands made on it. *The Backstairs Dragon*, a life of Robert Harley by Elizabeth Hamilton (Ehrhardt; Alden and Mowbray), and *The Discovery of America* by G. R. Crone in the "Turning Points in History" series (Ehrhardt; Western Printing Services) are well-handled historical texts (the excellent contrast of the white paper for the plates with the dark cream text paper in the last is a little spoilt by the grey printing of the plates). Among the children's books, *The Hamish Hamilton Book of Goblins*, edited by Alan Garner (Bembo; Western Printing Services) is conspicuous for the wild illustrations by Krystyna Turska and the beautiful letterpress printing, crisp and black and all that it should be.

Both Cape and Hamilton pay particular attention to the less-observed parts of book design. Both colour the top-edges of the pages of some of their books, a decorative method of dust-proofing, and make full use of the diminishing number of binding materials; Cape in particular make a speciality of spine-lettering. Most of these qualities can also be seen in the Weidenfeld and Nicolson books, which also show a particular skill in illustrations.

It is easier to establish a distinctive style with a reasonably homogeneous group of books; it is harder when there are no limits, beyond those of scholarship. This is a problem that faces any university press. The high standard of the Cambridge University Press was noticed earlier; the Oxford University Press maintains an almost equal standard over an even more diverse selection of books. This may involve *An Atlas of Clinical Pathology* (Ehrhardt: William Clowes), a vast collection of varying clinical photographs of varying quality well reproduced and letterpress printed; or *The* Donatz Proensals *of Uc Faidit* edited by J. H. Marshall (Imprint; University Press, Oxford), an elaborate parallel text in Latin and Provençal with a complex critical apparatus. It may involve abstruse mathematics of the sort that makes the highest demands on a technical printer, like *Mathematical Theory of Creep and Creep Rupture* by Folke K. G. Odqvist (Modern; University Press, Oxford).

The "Oxford Standard Authors" series is a characteristic problem:, the complete works of an author, in a text correct in punctuation and orthography (which may present severe difficulties), with an editorial apparatus, at a reasonable price; one such is *Swift: Poetical Works* edited by the late Herbert Davis (Baskerville; the Camelot Press), with another touch of quality—a nice portrait wood-engraving by George Buday on the jacket. Finally, there may be an elegant scholarly text with pictures to be reproduced in large format: how well this can be done is to be seen in *The Globe Restored: a Study of the Elizabethan Theatre* by C. Walter Hodges (Van Dijck; the University Press, Oxford).

So far, stress has been laid on the dependent aspect of the book-designer's job. He is dependent on the author or illustrator, whose raw material limits the area of his choice; dependent on the reader whose unconscious conservatism sets further limitations; and dependent on the publisher, whose choice of books and marketing methods and general style is a third limit. But every form of artistic design has its own limits, and within his limitations, then, the book-designer has a considerable, sometimes even too great, amount of choice: how should he exercise it?

There are, it was earlier suggested, three separate functions of book design: economic, exegetic and aesthetic. A good design will get the best value, in clarity and appearance, that the money available will permit. It will also elucidate the text, either by creating the simplest form in which the words speak for themselves, or by so adding to them or combining them with illustrations that the design of the book is a distinct part of the book's construction. Finally, a good design will please the eye, and a bad one repel it. In all these areas, the designer has a choice to make. If he denies himself and makes the design too subservient to market considerations or the text, it will be a bad choice. If he ignores these considerations and imposes a design that pleases him, at the expense of the publisher and the reader, it will be a bad choice.

Contrary to general supposition, the first error is far the commonest. There are still far too many books where design, which has a proper function in the cheapest paperback and the most complicated text, has been virtually ignored. But among book-designers (and all the firms whose work has been discussed rate the importance of design high enough to employ someone whose function it is) the avoidance of the second error is the most perplexing choice. In an age where the artist's individual view is respected more than in any other, where his capacity for self-expression is greater, how far is the book-designer to go in asserting his rights?

This was a question to which Stanley Morison addressed himself in the last year of his life. The postscript he wrote to the second edition of *First Principles of Typography*, published in 1967, gave a historical analysis of how this consciousness had been woken in the typographic designer, and summarized his position now:

> It is pleasing for typographical practitioners, so far as they conform with the feeling of the painters, to share their sense of responsibility to the spirit of the modern age. Thus they may rank, less as typographers, than as typographical artists. Artists, it is believed, and those who feel with them, possess the faculty by which new perspectives and new aspirations may be opened to mankind. It is hoped that by feeling the significance of, say, non-objective art or abstract art, they will increase their inner susceptibilities.
>
> But this inner responsibility is modified by other considerations.
>
> The right order for printing a given piece of writing may sometimes benefit from intuition or imagination. It always requires thinking. Hence, imagination takes second place to thought in the design of most of our printed matter, above all in the typography of matter intended for the general public.
>
> The act of organizing a piece of printing so that its correct presentation may be achieved requires, in the first instance, a sense of method. To be valid this method must conform to right observation, thinking and reasoning. All men are able to think, but not everyone is willing to train and exercise that faculty. The process of thinking is, in fact, often so painful that many prefer to ignore this essential means to the right solution of the problem.

Finally, Morison concluded with a passage which adds a third factor to the equation, and in doing so provided an *apologia pro vita sua* which deserves the consideration, and application, of those who come after:

> It is as an exercise in the reasoned application of experience to the art of typography, that the text here was first written; and it is because the author's position has not changed and his reasoning still appears to him logical that there seems to have been no need for alteration during the past thirty years, or today. It may be added that many years of the author's life were spent in close contact with printers and publishers of books and newspapers in more than one country. The appeals to experience and reason, indeed, are the only "traditional" factors in *First Principles*.
>
> Tradition itself is not well understood at the present day in some quarters. If it were a reflexion of the stagnation or prejudice of past ages of printers, little attention need be given to it by historians and none by practitioners of the arts and crafts. But tradition is more than the embalming of forms customary in states of society that have been long since cast aside. The sum of experience accumulated in more than one man's lifetime, and verified by succeeding generations, is not to be safely discarded.
>
> Tradition, therefore, is another word for unanimity about fundamentals which has been brought into being by the trials, errors and corrections of many centuries. *Experientia docet*.

It will be seen that Morison is advocating no mindless subservience to the past, no abnegation of individuality. The personal view of the designer, provided that it is a rational method of dealing with the problems that confront him and takes regard of previous experience, will be all to the good. But before deciding how letters are to be placed on the page, with what margins, whether a rule or printer's flower is called for, he must be sure that there is a reason for it. "Because I like it" is only sufficient if no other consideration is flouted. It is not really a hard doctrine, and there is no other way of doing all that book-design involves. If "design" is to be only a veneer, then it may be ignored; but the results will not be happy. All the publishers whose work has been reviewed are clearly not prepared to take this view, but see book-design not only as part of the process of manufacture, but also of publishing as a whole. In a world of rapid technological change, in which every skill and experience is necessary to direct and benefit from that change, there can be no doubt that they are right to do so.

The Wines of Bordeaux
[…]mund Penning-Rowsell
(55s.)
"This is obviously going to be the standard work for years to come; indeed, it is difficult to see how it will ever be superseded." (Birmingham Post)
The International Wine & Food Publishing Company
Distributed by David & Charles





An unpublished letter on the Edinburgh Review

BY A. S. BELL

WORK ON A revised edition of Sydney Smith's letters, which has so far added nearly 700 new texts to Nowell C. Smith's two volumes of 1953, has produced none more interesting than this letter found among some of Sir James Mackintosh's papers in the Wedgwood Museum, Barlaston, Stoke-on-Trent (MS 31795), and printed with the kind permission of the Wedgwood Museum Trust.

John Clive's fine study, *Scotch Reviewers* (1953), gives the best account of the foundation of the *Review*. Professor Clive had to draw largely on late, and often biased or jocular, reminiscences, but succeeded in constructing a clear and convincing account of the project. This new letter was written seven weeks before the earliest mention of the *Review* hitherto published. It confirms Clive's hypothesis in general, adds some very important details, and gives a full picture of the confederates and their plans, in a style characteristic of the best of Sydney's letters.

(The presentation has been modernized in the version given here.)

46 George Street, Edinburgh
Wednesday, 13 January, 1802.

Dear Mcintosh.

Allen, Thomson, Horner, Murray, Jeffrey, Hamilton and myself intend to undertake a review. The two first confine themselves to chemical and medical subjects. Hamilton is strong in oriental languages, and has already reviewed a good deal in the Asiatic Register. Jeffrey is an extremely clever little man who will write *de omni scribili*. Brown will assist. I mean if possible to persuade Maltby to give us some classical articles, and we shall have aid from many other literary men more obscure than they deserve to be. It is our intention to comprehend foreign as well as domestic publications, to put out a 5s. volume every quarter day, selecting works of some merit and passing over all the refuse of the press.

The rocks and shoals to be avoided are religion, politics, excessive severity, and irritable Scotchmen. If nothing else, the common sense of every man concerned will of course teach him the necessity of the utmost decency upon the first two points, in the third point I do not think we shall offend over much, and in the last the danger of a broken head will make us wise.

You will do me and my associates a very great favour if you will point out to us what bookseller in London is most likely to be active in pushing forward the publication. We wish to derive no pecuniary emolument from it for the first year, and have chosen Constable for our Edinburgh bookseller.

What do you think of the form of publication, and of the probability of sale? We wish to weigh the matter well, and if your literary experience can suggest anything for the improvement of the plan, we shall be extremely thankful to you for your counsel.

I have less scruple in troubling you, because I have observed you are very demotic to poor authors, and that you often make use of your eminence to give others a helping hand. If any of the members of the King of Clubs have a mind to barbecue a poet or two, or strangle a metaphysician, or do any other act of cruelty to the dull men of the earth, we are in hopes they will make our journal the receptacle of their exploits. We shall make it a point of honour neither to mutilate contributions, nor to reveal the names of contributors.

We are rather sanguine as to the success of the scheme--indeed so much so that we talk of hiring a critics' room in the old town at fifty shillings per annum, though to this the more prudent part of the confederates object as a rash anticipation of ideal funds and imaginary prosperity.

Whatever good may result from the scheme, or whatever evil, it will at least have the effect of imparting some degree of animation to this metaphysical monastery.

Your friend Gillies is married--the only things he wants are softness and sobriety, and these he is likely enough to gain from his wife.

We do not intend to publish our first Vol. before Midsummer, and our plan is that the price, after the manner of some foreign journals, should vary from 5s. to 7s. according to the quantity of matter.

Tytler has been long in anticipation of the judge's gown, and is so totally disqualified in every respect for the office that I am rather surprised his appointment should be so long delayed.

I beg my best compliments--and those of Mrs S.--to Mrs. Mcintosh, and remain yours very sincerely

SYDNEY SMITH

We shall certainly have Dugald Stewart, Parr, and Rennel in the first Number, and I hope you will give us an opportunity of including another celebrated name.

Sydney Smith had met Mackintosh in London the previous summer, and reported to Jeffrey, "I never saw so theoretical a head which contained so much practical understanding"--quite different from his usual view of Edinburgh metaphysicians. Mackintosh was one of the founders of The King of Clubs, a small Whig dining club, several of whose members became *Edinburgh Review* contributors. Despite Sydney's invitation, Mackintosh himself did not write for the *Review* until November, 1812, after his return from India.

Nearly all the original confederates appeared in the first number. Of its twenty-nine articles, [...] wrote no less than seven [...] those on Parr and Re[...] Jeffrey six, *de omni scrib*[...] left for London in the [...] (with Sydney's introduction [...] Holland in his pocket), and [...] write for the *Review* until [...] 1804. Brougham's name is [...]cantly absent from the [...] although he wrote four [...] the first number, he was not [...] into the inner editorial circle [...] later.

Edward Maltby (later [...] Durham), a schoolfellow [...]ney's, was not persuaded to [contri]bute. Adam Gillies (later a [...] Session) and Tytler are [...] in mere gossip; Tytler was [...] to the Bench in February [...] taking the title of Woodhouse[lee].

The first number of the [Edin]*burgh Review* was published [...] October, and justified the [...] its most sanguine promoters [...]sive severity was scarcely [...] "aggressiveness was as much [...] mark of the first number [...] blue-and-buff cover", says [...]sor Clive. Writing to [...] Brown about his article on [...] the second number, James [...] wished for "a little less [...] the Review", which he [...] "makes a great impression [...] and certainly displays [...] vigour and information".

Literary magazines in French

BY ANNETTE LAVERS

CROSSING THE Channel, as we know, means going as far as Sirius: from this notoriously alienating, yet comfortable, viewpoint we find all reviews, in the latter part of 1969, still locked in ideological conflict and coping with the 1968 tidal wave. The great divide occurs between those who concentrate on the students and ransack history, ethology and psychoanalysis for models which will allow them to dismiss the troubles deterministically, and those who refuse to dissociate them from the world picture.

Thus, in *Les Temps Modernes* there is a jolly article by J. Gerassi on "Vive la révolution" and similarly inspired pieces by F. George, R. Stetler (No. 276) and D. Verrès (277-8), as well as a lengthy article in which the year-old Comité National C.A.P.E.S.-Agrégation convincingly argues the case for a "mode unique de recrutement" (277-8). Recent events have thus given a new edge to the exploration of the relations between theory and practice which is one feature of the magazine. The discussion around Althusser's work still goes on (275; 277-8), somewhat more acrimoniously than in the great 1966 debates. Another, on "Trotsky's Marxism", spreads over Nos. 276, 277-8 and 279. Renée Saurel gives in No. 279 a sad picture of the decline or disappearance of many small Paris theatres; and No. 277-8 presents the Italian *Gruppo 63* founded in Palermo by some forty young writers and critics who felt that they were "more contemporary than others"; their review, *Quindici*, is described by Umberto Eco.

Les Lettres Nouvelles publishes some texts by the Comité d'Action Ecrivains-Etudiants which announce the extension of the concept of proletariat and the return of the "communist idea" to its libertarian roots (June/July), and pursues further its admirable pioneering work in literature. The March/April number is entirely devoted to the "Ecrivains grecs d'aujourd'hui"; its introduction, "Le Défi", has obvious political overtones but also reminds us how lucky we are to speak the language of a (relatively) great power.

If one lives in the right country, that is. For here is a review, *Liberté*, which appears every other month in Montreal. It always refers, on an equal plane, to "le Canada et le Québec", and one feels guilty writing about it in English. Its tenth anniversary is celebrated by a racy and spirited "Dictionnaire politique et culturel du Québec" which embodies the "révolution tranquille" carried out in the past decade.

Herbert Lüthy's article on Europe as the last continent still to be decolonized deals with the question of minorities much more flippantly in *Preuves* (218). Although he tends to explain student unrest as mere boredom (unlike E. de la Souchère or R. Masters in their perceptive articles of No. 215-6), it is difficult not to agree with the conclusion of his answer to Guy Héraud (219-20) in which, as befits a Swiss citizen, he states his preference for federations over some "Europe des ethnies". The aims of the review, and the announcement of its transformation, are found in No. 219-20, which also contains a *Bestiaire* by Jean Blot, a delightful visual safari leading to an act of faith in the unity of man and world.

Some never doubted it, and one such was René Daumal, to whom *Hermès* devotes its fifth issue. This is all the more useful since Daumal and his group "Le Grand Jeu" seem to be still suffering from having been eclipsed by the vaster, though perhaps less pure and single-minded, movement of surrealism. When, by the way, will structuralists take note of this precursor who, "with a furious heart and a mind of steel", foreshadowed so many of their approaches in his *Mont Analogue*?

La Nouvelle Revue Française gives half of its November issue to Roger Gilbert-Lecomte, the other leader of "Le Grand Jeu", and particularly fascinating are the "Entretiens" of Michel Random with Monny de Boully. In the same number we find fragments by Marcel Jouhandeau, ever attentive to the "singular baptism" of sexual attraction or to his "historical" relationship with God; in July, a presentation of Palladas by Marguerite Yourcenar, and in October, Apollinaire's *Lettres à Lou*.

The special numbers of *Europe*, always enjoyably introduced by Pierre Abraham, allow us to take stock of current literary methods. No. 480-1 is on "Napoléon et la littérature", and No. 483-4 is a successful *dépoussiérage* of Lamartine's bust in which Henri Guillemin, in his most unbuttoned and self-assured manner, plays a notable part. No. 482, on Maupassant, wins back some French readers to this writer now mostly admired abroad. No. 485-6-7, on Flaubert, contains papers read at a colloquium for the centenary of *L'Education sentimentale*. Many are erudite, ingenious, even definitive studies, yet the whole is somewhat less stimulating than usual, perhaps because of the congratulations and transitions which remind one, rather often, that education is also a formidable Establishment. Other good special numbers of reviews have been *Yale French Studies* (No. 42 on Zola) and *L'Arc* (No. 38 on Hegel).

Diogène, in search of man, explores the field of the imaginary in No. 65 (in R. Melka and T. J. Cottle's articles, for instance); No. 67 contains a sensible and readable account, by Joseph Ki-Zerbo, of contemporary attempts to constitute a history of "black" Africa. No. 38 of *Tel Quel* includes a tongue-in-cheek article by Roman Jakobson on the vicissitudes of the term *circle* when used by linguists, and a structural study of Ignatius Loyola's *Spiritual Exercises* by Roland Barthes, entitled "Comment parler à Dieu". *L'Homme* still plays a vital part in the recognition of structural methods by printing side-by-side straight anthropological monographs, unconve[...] literary studies (cf. that by [...] Coquet on Rimbaud's *Illumi*[...] January/March) and explora[...] the fringe of sociology and [...]ties (cf. E. K. Maranda on [...] or G. Milner on proverbs [...] September). Finally, we [...] *Critique* a German double [...] (267-8) and a review, by H. Ro[...] of the flourishing literature on Cathares (269).

Magazines referred to above are:
Les Temps Modernes, 26, rue de Condé, Paris 6e.
Les Lettres Nouvelles, 14, rue Amélie, Paris 7e.
Liberté, case postale 97, Station N, Montréal, Québec.
Preuves, 18, avenue de l'Opéra, Paris 1er.
Hermès, Editions Minard, 73, rue du Cardinal-Lemoine, Paris 5e.
La Nouvelle Revue Française, 5, rue Sébastien-Bottin, Paris 7e.
Europe, 21, rue de Richelieu, Paris 1er.
Yale French Studies, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut [...]
L'Arc, Chemin de Répentance, Aix-en-Provence.
Diogène, 6, rue Franklin, Paris 16e.
Tel Quel, 27, rue Jacob, Paris 6e.
L'Homme, Editions Mouton, Boite Postale 1132, The Hague.
Critique, 7, rue Bernard-Palissy, Paris 6e.

Romantics and others

JOHN CRUICKSHANK (Editor): **French Literature and its Background.** Vol. 5. The Late Nineteenth Century. 229pp. Oxford University Press. 13s.

RAYMOND POUILLIART: **Le Romantisme III, 1869-1896** 331pp. Paris: Arthaud. 32.60fr.

The fifth volume of Professor Cruickshank's series covers the period from 1850 to the end of the nineteenth-century, with a final chapter on a number of writers who were active until the outbreak of the First World War. The pattern is similar to that of the earlier volumes. There are chapters on the movement of ideas, on the novel and the theatre in general, while six of the leading writers of the period are given chapters to themselves. There is some overlapping of periods. In the present volume Gautier the poet, whose last important work appeared in 1852, shares a chapter with Leconte de Lisle and Heredia who clearly belong to the second half of the century, and one would have expected to find the chapter on Flaubert in the same volume as that on Baudelaire. The chapter on Verlaine is the best in the book; there is good criticism in the chapters on Flaubert and Zola, but those on Rimbaud, Mallarmé and Maupassant are less satisfactory.

The planning of the book and the use made of the space leave a lot to be desired. The chapter on "Realism and Reality in the Novel" is hardly necessary in a work which deals with Flaubert and Zola at some length. The absence of any major dramatist makes it difficult to justify a whole chapter on "The Drama of Money and Class". It is doubtful whether Maupassant deserves a chapter to himself in a short book, and the chapter is too long for what the author has to say.

The most serious defect, however, is the failure to present a coherent account of the development of poetry from Baudelaire to Mallarmé. The discussion of Symbolism in the chapter on Mallarmé is a simplification. Laforgue is mentioned only incidentally, and Corbière is not mentioned at all except in the chronology.

Le Romantisme III deal[...] much shorter period at much [...] length. Professor Pouilliart [...] net more widely. His [...] of the background includes [...]tics, philosophy, religion, [...] public, the press, [...] reviews, the discovery of [...] writers and the nature of [...]ism which leads him to [...]clusion that it was "a [...] without a style". Three [...] are devoted to the main movements: the Par[...] Naturalism and Symbolism [...] selects seven "grands créateurs" deserving chapters to themselves [...] list is the same as Professor [...]shank's except for the omission of Flaubert, who will no doubt [...] up in Volume II, and the addition of Lautréamont and Laforgue [...] are the most impressive chapters in the book; concise, perceptive, balanced and extremely [...] informed. A "Dictionnaire des Auteurs" contains [...] sketches of those writers [...] poor Corbière) who did not [...] for detailed discussion in [...] of the work. There are useful [...]graphies, a chronology [...] delightful illustrations.

[...]rivate hell of the Untermensch

[...] KLOSSOWSKI:
[...] et le cercle vicieux
[...]: Mercure de France.

[...]s get the critics they [...] This extraordinary book [...] kind of psychological lib[...] Nietzsche that Nietzsche [...] took with the characters [...] lifted out of history, [...] course, are the *kind* of [...] which Shakespeare took, [...], and Tolstoy; the crea[...]gination has always per[...] that what it shows is true [...], not to an unbiased [...] of the facts, but to an understanding of the self, [...] it blurs the distinction [...] what is self and what is [...] and may for an ecstatic [...] make us feel that there is [...] of alien fact. We are all [...] as we see upon the stage; [...] of a lifetime stands re[...] whole, its dreadful and [...] extent unalterably present [...] moment, *Incipit tragoedia*, [...] of the individual who [...] he creates his own destiny, [...] find himself bound by a [...] fate. Not a fate from which [...] apart, but a fatality embed[...] his own psyche. It is this [...] which M. Klossowski has [...] to analyse here, tracing [...] lines of Nietzsche's theo[...] the world to their psy[...] source.

[...] which Nietzsche so [...] about was unfortu[...] something he was content [...] only in art. His aspira[...] differed from those of the [...] whom he learnt to ex[...] "fifty worlds of alien [...]": Richard Wagner. [...] thought he could turn this [...]questionable and dangerous" [...] his own use and make a [...] out of the materials of [...] philosophy and history. [...] confusion would we all [...] spared had he really been [...] as Stefan George wished.

But we would have been left too with the perhaps comforting delusion that the ways of the creative mind are *sui generis*, and irrelevant to true understanding of the world: a kind of divine madness, possibly, but for that very reason to be kept firmly under control where public affairs are concerned. Alas, that control is based increasingly on force, for which no reasons are any longer very convincing.

Nietzsche's irrationalistic voice has been joined by a host of others, who are agreed on one point at least: namely, that the character of existence, of our individual being here in the world, is such as to unite us to something more immediate than rational thought. In that ground of being, which underlies all mental structures, existentialists generally have sought the key to all creation of the world in this image or that. By importing the model of artistic activity into other spheres, they have shown how traditional distinctions such as that between objective and subjective, or history and nature, or even between God and the world, can become confused; as indeed can those between reality, art, artist, audience. Nietzsche believed he could recreate the world in the image of the will to power, an image which in the case of a thinker signifies something like unceasing, unlimited "thinkability". If this idea means anything, however, it must be that nothing can be thought with any finality, and also that nothing which is thought has any definite meaning.

M. Klossowski interprets the essential inspiration of Nietzsche's life in terms of his ultimate madness. Far from being a sudden, inexplicable breakdown at the close, a senseless accident to be dissociated as sharply as possible from his work, the madness had been present from the start. This is not a physiological hypothesis intended to diagnose Nietzsche's illness or cast doubt upon the sanity of his ideas. The language which is being used here resembles that of existentialist psychology, in which old-fashioned distinctions between body and mind are not considered valid; the meaning of Nietzsche's madness is not distinguished from the illness itself, whatever it was.

This is not the first time, of course, that a positive relationship has been sought between Nietzsche's ideas and his bodily condition. Kurt Hildebrandt took up the problem as early as 1926, and Thomas Mann offered a most brilliant speculation on it through the character of Adrian Leverkühn in *Doktor Faustus*. And it is beyond question that Nietzsche himself was deeply interested in just this relationship. Who has not heard of Zarathustra's message of fidelity to the earth and to the greater self incarnate in the body? Those who are tempted to think of Nietzsche as a vitalist in any simple sense, however, would do well to read M. Klossowski's book. For he suggests that the relationship of Nietzsche's thought to his bodily awareness--not to his body itself, for how can this be considered except through Nietzsche's awareness of it?—was manic, oscillating between blinding intuitions of chaos and repeated exercises in lucidity, between loss of self-identity and incipient megalomania. The phases accelerated and intensified each other, moving in "a vicious circle", until in the truly mad confusion of the close they could no longer be distinguished.

M. Klossowski is not attempting a systematic exposition of Nietzsche's ideas; indeed, he bases himself upon a not very representative selection of passages from the letters and notebooks. These passages are interpreted for what they reveal of Nietzsche's own psychological needs and compulsions. Thus, his experience of "bodily thought"--*pensée corporante* is one of the phrases M. Klossowski uses to describe it—is not evaluated as a general theory of the mind, or compared with other theories, but accepted as having a unique value as one moment in the fatal movement of Nietzsche's own psyche. The book bears about the same relationship to a critical exposition of Nietzsche's thought as a *vie romancée* bears to a biography. This is not to say that Nietzsche's concepts are not illuminated, but only that this is done to bring out their psychological structure rather than to test their philosophical reliability. As with much structuralist speculation, the jargon and style are difficult, and sometimes create an impression of endlessly restating simple propositions in unnecessarily complex terms. That Nietzsche formulates ambiguous and even contradictory thoughts scarcely needs demonstrating any more. On the other hand, M. Klossowski's manner of evoking the contradictions not so much in Nietzsche's ideas as in his mind, indeed in his brain, shows some of them in a new light.

This is particularly true of the discussion of Nietzsche's mysterious experience, which he later called "the Eternal Recurrence", and about which he whispered in evident horror to Lou Salomé. It was a momentary experience, a "highest feeling" not in the usual more or less transcendental—and quite un-Nietzschean--sense, but an intimation of madness. Was it the "divine" madness of Dionysos, or the madness of physiological deterioration, which Nietzsche feared above all things? This doubt inspired his search for a criterion by which to measure health, and it became one of his dominant intellectual obsessions. Doubtless he remains guilty of the most elementary intellectual confusions in his use of the terms sick/healthy, but what he was trying to reach was in fact the darkest centre of confusion in the self, the point where consciousness is fused with bodily being. It is the boundary of the mind's territory, and about what lies beyond it only beliefs are possible.

When Nietzsche expressed his belief that God was dead he was (as most critics recognize) not making a purely intellectual, atheistical statement. He was, M. Klossowski here suggests, expressing a vision of the nothingness which he had glimpsed beyond the edge of self-consciousness, the dark place where the identity of the self no longer exists. And with the identity of the self was drowned the quality of uniqueness in all experience, together with the very structure of time. The highest "ideal" which only a superman would be capable of willing thus becomes the *completely fortuitous* nature of all things, including one's own mental life and personality.

What this presentation of the case enables M. Klossowski to do, of course, is to interpret the "meaning" of those last notes which Nietzsche wrote from Turin, and particularly the very last letter to Jacob Burckhardt: their mad theme is that Nietzsche is no longer merely himself but an evidently limitless number of other persons: "Every name in history is I." M. Klossowski tries to support his contention by analysing the significance both of an early dream in which Nietzsche identified himself with his dead father, and of the pattern of his abortive friendships in which he tried to "project himself" into his friends.

Altogether the weak aspect of M. Klossowski's book is that he pays so little attention to the bulk of Nietzsche's published writings; but among the many diverse thoughts which these works contain, there are certainly some which lend support to the thesis that all elaboration of experience into communicable form is a contradiction of "life". This thesis is diametrically opposed to any view which would present Nietzsche's message as one of self-realization, sublimation, or something equally sensible. It deserves attention.

THE BEST OF INDIAN WRITING FOR THE WORLD READERSHIP

ORIENT PAPERBACKS

Publishers of such renowned authors as:

- Dr. Radhakrishnan
- Nirad C. Chaudhuri
- Kamala Markandaya
- R. Prawer Jhabvala
- Raja Rao
- R. K. Narayan
- Mulk Raj Anand
- Anita Desai

and

a host of top authors from regional languages

OFFERS FOR
REPRINTS WELCOME

ORIENT PAPERBACKS

Published by:
Hind Pocket Books (P) Ltd.
G. T. Road, Delhi-32 (India)

Issued by
The Chemicals & Allied Products Export Promotion Council, Calcutta

[...] allegory of revolutionary youth

[...] PARKINSON (Editor):
Lukács
Weidenfeld and Nicolson.

[...] of Georg Lukács's steadily [...] importance both to [...] theory and to social and [...] problems in the West, there [...] little information about [...] to English readers. His [...] the partisan politics before [...] World War partially [...] for the neglect, but the responsibility must rest with [...] critics of the Anglophone [...]. This book, a series of lec[tures de]livered at Reading in 1968, [...] to fill the gap. While it [...] live up to the editor's ex[...] to "survey [Lukács's] [...] a whole", it is none the less [...] contribution to the [...] which may be recommended [...] and critics.

[...] was born in 1885 and is [...] today. His life and his [...] which cannot be separated, [...] from the experience of the [...] historical events of [...]. In many ways, his [...] an allegory of revolution[...], one into which an aspiring [...] today might read a certain [...]. Born into a family of Hungarian Jews, he very [...] his capitalist back[ground] and involved himself in a [...] of Budapest intellectuals [...] influence has not [...] fully appreciated. An early [...] of Marx, he nevertheless [...] fashionable neo-Kantian theory of knowledge up to [...] of *Die Theorie des* [...] (1916). Despite his rejec[tion ...] book, it marked an [...] in Lukács's transition [...] to Hegel. His path to [...] completed with the publication of *Geschichte und Klassenbewusstsein* (1923), a collection of eight utopian essays written in the wake of the failure of the Hungarian Soviet Republic.

Denounced for revisionism in 1924, Lukács gradually abandoned his radical ideas and, at the same time, withdrew from active participation in politics. He also made a decision which, for better or worse, coloured all subsequent interpretation of his work in the West: after 1933, he openly rejected the theses of 1923 and lent his support to the Russian interpretation of the Marxist experience. Even in the light of a new, autobiographical preface to his most famous book, published in 1967, little is known about Lukács's existence during the period of Stalin. It seems clear, however, that he turned again to a problem which had stimulated him as a student in Heidelberg before the First World War: the idea of a new aesthetics, and, in particular, of a Marxist theory of literature which would encompass the whole Hegelian tradition down to his own time. Between 1947 and 1952, six separate volumes appeared on various literary themes and, in 1955, *The Historical Novel*. Of the larger design for a new aesthetic theory, a single volume, *Die Eigenart des Ästhetischen*, appeared in 1963; and, as G. H. R. Parkinson observes in his introduction to the present volume, it is too early to judge this huge project!

A career so rich, so enigmatic and so fearfully changeful cannot easily be brought within the compass of a series of lectures on independent subjects, and each of the contributors to this symposium reflects this problem in his way. There is also an unnecessary amount of repetition. In the introduction, for instance, the editor covers some of the material which Dr. Mészáros amplifies with the help of unpublished and Hungarian sources; Roy Pascal, A. G. Lehmann and David Craig all single out Lukács's treatment of Scott. In addition, there is an important gap in the omission of Lukács's relation to the Frankfurt School, the subject of a lecture by George Lichtheim which was unfortunately not printed.

None the less each essay in the volume has something original and useful to say. H. A. Hodges deals with Lukács's treatment of Dilthey and Karl Mannheim in *Die Zerstörung der Vernunft* (1954). The comparison is worth making since Lukács, by his own admission, was once under the influence of Dilthey; and it was Mannheim, a fellow expatriate Hungarian and neo-Kantian, who popularized the study of the sociology of knowledge outside Germany. Lukács's unfair treatment of Mannheim may be the result, in part, of the latter's receiving credit in the West for ideas which were largely Lukács's own.

The most important essays in the volume are those of Dr. Mészáros and the editor himself. Dr. Mészáros devotes himself to Lukács's concept of dialectic and, while he has included a lot of well-intentioned biographical information, his essay is unnecessarily prolix. By concentrating on the central issues of "totality" and "mediation", however, he succeeds in tracing "the thread of an unresolved duality [which] leads through Lukács's entire development. . .". This duality, *grosso modo*, is the central intellectual problem of Marxist aesthetics and it is taken up in another context in the best essay in the volume, that of Mr. Parkinson on "the central category of aesthetics". This argues that what separates Lukács from other Marxist philosophers of art is his conception of *Besonderheit* (speciality). While this statement is an oversimplification, it allows Mr. Parkinson to present a positive evaluation of Lukács's contribution to the subject/object problem. One of the most attractive features of this approach--and one long overdue in England—is the attempt made to find points of common ground between Marxist and Western analytic philosophy.

In Mr. Parkinson's analysis, which is too detailed to reproduce briefly, Lukács's conception of art appears to grow out of the classical tradition of mimesis, searching for the area in which the work of art reflects neither the individual nor the general but elements of both. If the bias of empirical criticism of art is more successful than the Marxist in stating accurately what a work of art actually is, leading Marxist critics like Lukács may be more successful in analysing why a work of art "matters" in relation to ethics and experience.

It is evident from these critical appraisals of Lukács that he would have benefited greatly throughout his lifetime from a common market in European thought of the type which is taking shape nowadays. Some of his less defensible statements--like his early rejection of Dostoevsky, his later rejection of Kafka, or his idolization of Thomas Mann--might have received substantive criticism. It is an odd paradox that a writer who strove so hard to free himself from the assumptions of Germanic thought before the First World War should have become imprisoned in a classical type of dogmatism.

The royal theatres

F. H. W. SHEPPARD :
Survey of London
Vol. XXXV: The Theatre Royal Drury Lane and the Royal Opera House Covent Garden
132pp. plus 68 pages of plates. The Athlone Press. £6.

This thirty-fifth volume of the *Survey of London*—on the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane and the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden—is more strictly concerned with the buildings, and less with the people who occupied them, than were other volumes. Its subject is the sites, buildings and managements; the plays and players hardly appear. But even without them the theatres have gone through strange adventures and known strange people.

Both theatres can claim royal descent. They were among the first fruits of the Restoration. Before Charles II had returned from exile two men had approached him in France for patents to raise theatrical companies and build theatres for them. One was Sir William Davenant, poet and playwright, who wrote the song "The lark now leaves his watery nest" and of whom it was rumoured that he was Shakespeare's son. The other was Thomas Killigrew, also a playwright, but better known as an unofficial court jester, with the King's licence to be as rude as he liked. The *Survey* quotes Pepys calling him "a merry droll but a gentleman of great esteem with the King, and told us many merry stories". The patents were granted personally by the King; and other companies were to be suppressed. It was under them that first Drury Lane and then Covent Garden were built, and the monopoly given them, though often evaded, endured for two centuries.

The patents could be bequeathed; they could be sold; they could be divided, and they often were. The *Survey* gives a chapter to tracing, "as far as possible", their changes of ownership. It calls them an "extremely complex history": but it is not without humour:

It will be recalled that at the end of 1793 Thomas Harris owned $^{46}/_{60}$ of the freehold of the Davenant patent, under which Covent Garden acted, and also (in conjunction with Sheridan) the remainder of the twenty-one-year leasehold interest created in 1778 in the other $^{14}/_{60}$. The freehold of these $^{14}/_{60}$ belonged to the descendants of William Powell—his daughter Ann (later Ann Martindale) and his son-in-law, George White. In 1803 Harris took John Philip Kemble, who had been for many years the leading actor at Drury Lane, into partnership and sold him, a one-sixth share of the theatre and the Davenant patent for £22,000. Three years later he granted a moiety of $^{1}/_{60}$ of the patent to George White and the other moiety to White's sister-in-law, now Ann Martindale, thus increasing their share to one eighth each. By these transactions he reduced his own share to seven-twelfths ($^{46}/_{60}-^{1}/_{6}-^{1}/_{60}=^{7}/_{12}$) and about the same time he gave one twelfth of his remaining holding to his son, Henry Harris.

After reading that, one can only wonder what time was left for the business of producing plays.

The patents were valuable. They protected the theatres against competition; but not against fire. Both Drury Lane and Covent Garden have twice been burnt down. Nor did they insure them against other hazards and losses. By 1832, the centenary year of Covent Garden, "the total encumbrances on it had risen to the enormous sum of £256,496". And now, too, it was felt that the monopoly had not only lost its value but had become a positive disadvantage. Evidence was given to a Select Committee of the House of Commons that the monopoly had ruined both theatres by encouraging them to build on too large a scale and to charge prices which were too high. In 1843 the monopoly was abolished. By then Covent Garden had temporarily become a hall for Anti-Corn Law meetings. Nor was that the only desperate expedient of owners in search of a dividend. About the same time Mr. Bunn, who had taken Drury Lane, had lost £23,000 and had gone bankrupt, tried to save himself by lion-taming and tight-rope walking.

There were other troubles through the years besides finance. The simpler public of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries knew nothing of such modern refinements as sit-down strikes. Their trust was in the human voice. When the price for the gallery was put up at Covent Garden, the people in it shouted nightly for three months until it was put down again. Nor was it only the gallery that shouted.

From the records of what those engaged in management said of one another there must often have been loud and angry words backstage. Of one man, a lawyer, it is recorded that he was "as sly a tyrant as was ever head of a theatre". Another lawyer survives in the phrase "he had an enterprising Head and a jovial Heart". The Head must have been in the ascendant when he took possession of Drury Lane with the help of an armed party of soldiers who broke open the doors for him. Yet another lawyer, who was also a Member of Parliament, was a partner with Sheridan in the management of Drury Lane, and Sheridan has preserved him in his letters. He calls him "the vile fag-end of the Firm", with a habit of "flicking his snuff about during supper".

So the two royal theatres continued into modern times, with the same hopes and anxieties and struggles; the same passing from hand to hand with bewildering frequency; whether or not with the same freedom of language there is nothing in the *Survey* to show. But of all who have caused them trouble, through three centuries, none better deserves to be remembered than the workmen who built the first Covent Garden theatre in 1731. They caused it by their devotion to duty. "Left to themselves", so the complaint ran, "not knowing what to do next, but rather than be idle thought that they must do something and so went upon their own heads." Those adventurous workmen should have their place—if only in a footnote—in any history of industrial relations in this country.

London Wall to Carnaby Street

A. E. J. HOLLAENDER and WILLIAM KELLAWAY (Editors) :
Studies in London History
509pp. Hodder and Stoughton. £6 6s.

CHRISTOPHER HIBBERT :
London
290pp. Longmans. £3 15s.

MICHEL P. ARNAUD and ALAN WAKEMAN :
Londoners' London
127pp. Rupp and Whiting. £2 10s.

The editors of *Studies in London History* warn the public against them. Such presentations of their own work by scholars, in honour of a fellow scholar, are now, they say, held of very doubtful value. But they plead that the man so honoured here, Philip Edmund Jones, is Deputy Keeper of the Corporation of London's Records, a friend and helper to all who use them, and author of many books and articles, that all the contributions are on his subject of London, and that they have all been contributed with enthusiasm. There are nineteen papers and they amount to some quarter of a million words. It is a massive tribute.

The first paper is on the turbulent history of the pre-Norman London Bridge, the last on Holloway Prison a hundred years ago. But let us look at two in the fourteenth century. Miss Olive Coleman has examined the collectors of the customs on wool and has found the names of prominent citizens among them. Why? Wool was then the chief source of national wealth; loans from the city to the king were marked for repayment out of the wool duties; creditors of the king would be anxious that the duties which would repay their loans to him were properly collected.

In the same century, London had the one Lord Mayor who is still universally remembered, Richard Whittington. Miss Caroline Barron attempts a character-sketch of him. She kindly leaves him his cat, but she has tried to see "the man behind the myth". Largely by the evidence of his will she has found him to be a cold and formal man, respected rather than loved, who showed himself in his dealings as a mercer to be a man of taste, but who was not a man of learning: he left no books. It is not an attractive portrait. It must disappoint lovers of the myth. But Elstrack's engraving of him (which is reproduced in Mr. Hibbert's *London*) does not contradict it. Its most noticeable feature is the watchful, suspicious eyes.

Mr. Hibbert begins with Boadicea destroying Roman London. He ends (except for a brief note on the buildings of the past fifty years) with Mr. Pooter, the Victorian, contentedly at home in his house in Holloway. It is a lively story that he tells, with an abundance of detail, and it is lavishly illustrated. To him London was never more habitable than when she was Roman, with "the finest meat and vegetables and fruit from the farms outside the walls, and the gardens within them", with a plentiful supply of pure water, with rivers full of salmon and trout, with "a gracious and cultured life". But he qualifies that "gracious" with "a wire scourge" for an "unruly servant".

So, through the centuries, he is careful to give both sides of the picture, the awful dirt and disease of the Middle Ages and of the eighteenth century, as well as the pageantry of the one and the elegance of the other. The problem of these contrasts is, of course, to get them in proportion. Mr. Hibbert evidently wondered if he had not made eighteenth-century London too dangerous with highwaymen and footpads, for he calls in Dr. Johnson, coming home at two in the morning, and Boswell, picking up girls and taking them to quiet corners, in evidence that people were not afraid to go out in the dark.

When he has described Londoners drinking water straight from the Thames, he goes on to Hugh Myddleton's New River scheme which was the beginning of the modern water supply. But it is odd that, after his gruesome account of the stench of nineteenth-century London from its sewage, of the typhus and cholera and rats invading houses, he says nothing of Bazalgette's great sewage system which is the foundation of London's health today.

Londoner's London seems as far from Mr. Pooter as Mr. Pooter was from Boadicea. This London is right up to date. Its two photographers (one English, one French) have photographed hardly anything of the buildings which visitors coming to London would expect to see. Their principal streets are the streets of modern youth, Carnaby Street and King's Road. Their subject is not so much London as Londoners.

They must have walked many miles of streets, their cameras concealed but at the ready, to catch Londoners—their expressions and their attitudes, sometimes their faces, sometimes their legs—before they knew they were being photographed. There are no captions. Instead they have—as they modestly say—"embellished" their photographs with quotations from what others have written about London.

Recapitulations

JACQUES BARZUN :
Berlioz and the Romantic Century
Volume 1: 573pp. Volume 2: 515pp. Columbia University Press. £13 10s.

Jacques Barzun's book is "much too big" because of its "mixture of advocacy and tiresome *argumenta ad hominem* with a detailed account of Berlioz's life and discussion, sometimes discerning and sometimes jejune, of his relation to the romantic movement". Nevertheless the book "is by far the most comprehensive that has yet been written about Berlioz, and in spite of the faults of overloading and distortions of emphasis is likely to be the standard authority for many years to come on all points outside the actual music itself" (*TLS*, January 11, 1952).

The reissue of Professor Barzun's very full study of Berlioz's life and times was timely in the obvious sense as part of the Berlioz centenary celebrations last year, but the book's insistent special pleading and pugnacious apologetics seem oddly unsuitable among so much public appreciation—more so than when it was first published (by Gollancz) in 1951—though the "Index of Misconceptions" has mercifully been removed. There is a new preface, a new list of the composer's domiciles, and an up-dated discography.

MARGARET DEANESLY :
A History of the Medieval Church 590-1500
283pp. Methuen. 36s. (Paperback, 18s.)

"It is a tour de force, indeed, to write a history of the Medieval Church in 250 pages. This volume is packed with information, sagacious in treatment, accurate and unprejudiced in its presentation of facts. It is nearly a miracle that it should contain so much: it would be quite a miracle if it could do so without being dull. Candidly, it is dull: bu[illegible] is admirable" (*TLS*, Ap[illegible]

For this ninth edition [illegible] has added an appendix on Monasticism before Char[illegible] and the select bibliograph[illegible] brought up to date.

PIERRE GOUBERT :
Louis XIV and Twenty Million Frenchmen
Translated by Anne Car[illegible] 350pp. Allen Lane The [illegible] Press. £3 3s.

M. Goubert's "work of [illegible] tion will make his reappr[illegible] *grand siècle* accessible to [illegible] wider circle of readers. . . [illegible] pose is to illuminate the [illegible] ship between the policies [illegible] and the daily life of his su[illegible] The care with which he in[illegible] nature and limitations of o[illegible] knowledge of seventeenth[illegible] French society is admirabl[illegible] November 10, 1966).

This translation of [illegible] Goubert's textbook should [illegible] tremely useful in schools [illegible] versities. It is a pity that [illegible] be relatively expensive, and [illegible] translation is no more than [illegible] able. M. Goubert's original [illegible] written in a rather choppy [illegible] a literal (and not always [illegible] rendering makes for heavy r[illegible]

GEORGE SEAVER :
Albert Schweitzer: The [illegible] His Mind
365pp. A. and C. Black. 3[illegible]

The "biographical pages [illegible] sent volume hardly increa[illegible] ledge; they are biograph[illegible] biography". Mr. Seave[illegible] maries and quotation [illegible] anced and his own comment[illegible] long enough either to inter[illegible] exposition or to be importa[illegible] here his eulogies, frequent [illegible] out the book, will be less [illegible] acceptable" (*TLS*, Septem[illegible] 1948).

The fifth edition of [illegible] printed 1959) brought the [illegible] to that year: in this sixth and [illegible] tive" edition a twenty-one p[illegible] logue takes it up to Sch[illegible] death in 1965. The main text [illegible] book remains largely unalte[illegible]

Information, please

Orestes A. Brownson (1803-76), reformer in Jacksonian America, Catholic convert, and correspondent of several English intellectuals: whereabouts of any articles, letters or other manuscripts, for a biography.
William J. Gilmore.
P.O.135, Keswick, Virginia, U.S.A.

Rosslyn Bruce, D.D., F.L.S.: whereabouts of any letters or personal recollections.
Verily Anderson.
Sally Bean's House, Northrepps, Cromer, Norfolk.

Elizabeth Carter (1717-1806): correspondence, documents, whereabouts of manuscripts, portraits, and any information—especially from descendants—for a biography and edition of correspondence.
G. I. Hampshire.
10 Summertown House, Banbury Road, Oxford.

Lord Alfred S. Churchill, sixth Duke of Marlborough: any information and papers, especially concerning the African Aid Society; also, any copies of the *Provincial Freeman* (Chatham, Canada) and *The Weekly Anglo-African* (New York)—Negro newspapers sent to Britain in the late 1850s and early 1860s.
Floyd J. Miller.
Department of History, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, U.S.A.

John Covel (1638-1722): whereabouts of any letters or other papers for an edition of his correspondence.
William Ashford Kelly.
The Brotherton Library, University of Leeds.

Mary Anne Disraeli: any do[illegible] and other unpublished ma[illegible] a biography.
Mollie Ha[illegible]
Montacute House, St. Mar[illegible] Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

Richard Hurrell Froude ([illegible] any material relating to [illegible] 1833, especially childhood a[illegible] ton and school (Ottery and [illegible]
B. A. B[illegible]
19 Duckworth Road, Exe[illegible]

Sir Walter Ralegh: whereabo[illegible] rare items connected with [illegible] letters to Ralegh, orig[illegible] seventeenth-century copie[illegible] writings, provisionally [illegible] ters mentioned in the Rep[illegible] Historical Manuscripts Co[illegible] and copies of books [illegible] Ralegh or by members of [illegible] for a Clarendon Press edi[illegible]
Pierre L[illegible]
English Department, [illegible] Laval, Quebec 10, Cana[illegible]

Martha Butt Sherwood ([illegible] whereabouts of unpublishe[illegible]
A. O[illegible]
Digby Stuart College of [illegible] Heart, Roehampton Lan[illegible] S.W.15.

Battle of the Somme: personal [illegible] tions from any infantryman [illegible] part in the fighting on the [illegible] July 1, 1916.
N. M. Midd[illegible]
Wortleys Lane, Wyberton-F[illegible] ton, Lincolnshire.

Ellen Terry: any informati[illegible] biography.
John Mc[illegible]
8 May Road, Rochester, Ke[illegible]

E. G. Twitchett, author of *Fr[illegible] Young* (1935); and *Georg[illegible]* (pseudonym of Georg[illegible] Slaney), born 1884, author of [illegible] *and Sons*: any biographical [illegible] tion.
Ebury House, Romsley, [illegible] Worcestershire.

Witchcraft and demonology: a[illegible] mation, especially concern[illegible] on these subjects, and [illegible] present-day witchcraft [illegible] demonolatry.
Jam[illegible]
Treetops, Woodlands Road, [illegible] den, Henley, Oxfordshire.

[illegible]ouping up the sinister

[illegible]LL BLACK :
[illegible]ctual Rape
[illegible] Macmillan. 30s.

[illegible] Black's first novel, [illegible] and Victims, was a humor[illegible] into the perverse and the [illegible]. His second book, *The [illegible] Rape*, is more serious, but [illegible] too from a wilfulness and [illegible] which dissipate its effect. [illegible] abandoned an ailing [illegible] the capital of an unnamed [illegible] to begin a new life. A job [illegible] await him in a provin[illegible], and both provide instant [illegible] and menace. He is allowed [illegible] nothing of the Site with [illegible] clerical duties deal, and [illegible] and her niece are sinister [illegible]. Berg himself has few [illegible]. He is a virgin and a man [illegible] social graces, given to [illegible] resentments. His intentions, [illegible] are apparently innocuous. [illegible] the advances of [illegible] and expresses only [illegible] discontent at work. When [illegible] is found raped and he is [illegible] he is trapped by the law [illegible] his own clumsiness and in[illegible]. Like Kafka's K., he [illegible] in his own trial in a way [illegible] undermines his belief in his [illegible] innocence and his (and the [illegible]) capacity to distinguish between reality and dreams. When he is shot trying to escape his persecutors at the end of the novel the ambiguities are manifold. Hints that he may have murdered his mother and that he is given to black-outs do not explain the behaviour of his enemies, they simply cast doubt on the account of events the reader has been encouraged to accept as true. At times it seems that lack of curiosity and sheer carelessness are alone responsible for Berg's misfortunes, though far more is hinted at. Campbell Black writes stylishly, but both his novels have been spoiled by a strained determination to be elusive and frightening. In this novel, neither Berg's inner compulsions nor the circumstances of his life are strongly enough suggested to provoke much more than bewilderment.

Village vignettes

MERLE HODGE :
Crick Crack, Monkey
160pp. André Deutsch. 30s.

Crick Crack, Monkey is a little like one of those watched-for bit-parts, played by some acquaintance, in a television play—blink and you've missed it. Still, for all its slightness, it is not unenjoyable while it lasts. It is not the book's brevity that leaves this lightweight impression, so much as the inconsequentiality of what goes on. Set in Trinidad, it concerns an episode in the childhood of Tee, whose mother has died in childbirth, and who has gone, with her small brother, to stay with "Tantie". Tantie is a harridan with a heart of gold; her son, Mikey, is a rough diamond. The clichés are not inapposite, but the characters are recognizable and likeable enough, if uncompelling, just as the pompous Auntie Beatrice and her spoilt children are recognizable and disagreeable. Auntie Beatrice is determined to take charge of Tee and rid her of her "niggery" ways. This, to an extent, she does, and by the time Tee is leaving Trinidad to join her father in England, she has become something of an exile from both camps in the mild Trinidadian class war.

The book scores, principally, in its vignettes of village life in the West Indies, especially in the almost fond accounts of haphazard schooling and the nostalgia for the easy-going days of childhood.

[illegible]ze crimes and others

[illegible]OVESEY :
[illegible] to Death

[illegible]M LORD :
[illegible]llow Pie

[illegible]D DRAPER :
[illegible]g for a Rare Bird
[illegible] Macmillan. 21s. each.

[illegible] of years ago Macmillan [illegible] a prize of £1,000 for the best [illegible] novel submitted under the [illegible] of the competition. They were [illegible]. The three they have now [illegible], the prizewinner and the [illegible]ners-up, any publisher would [illegible] to have submitted to him at [illegible]. Macmillans invite us [illegible] public to say if we'd have [illegible] the same final choice of prize[illegible] from among the three, so [illegible] a shot.

[illegible]-up of *Wobble to Death* is [illegible] that many a judge would [illegible] the prize on this alone [illegible] more ado. A Wobble, we [illegible] was a marathon six-day [illegible] competition, or "cruelty [illegible]" or "Go As You Please", [illegible] in England and America in [illegible]. Our fictional Wobble is [illegible] the then filthy Agricultural [illegible] Islington, with the two gentle[illegible] pacing a special re[illegible] track, and hoi polloi [illegible]. A contestant dies; then [illegible] else; then. . . . Apart from [illegible] which is anachronous, the [illegible] of place and period is [illegible], dirty, sordid, claustro[illegible] [illegible] take all this away (which [illegible] do, because it's extremely [illegible]) and the actual murder [illegible] little more than just about alleviation if it's to be more than an instructive look-how-nasty, and there's something especially distasteful in going back for the rope just at this moment.

[illegible]ntrast, *Marshmallow Pie* is [illegible] up to date, with a Beatle-[illegible] title and a scruffy journalist [illegible] among the flower people, then [illegible] himself mixed up with an [illegible] national contest to get hold of [illegible] pacifying drug. Vitality [illegible], imagination unflagging, en[illegible] constant.

[illegible] *for a Rare Bird* is [illegible] a Tony Parker document than [illegible] novel, a first-person con[illegible] self-narrative by an eighteen-[illegible] youth, rotten from the [illegible] (but of course with lousy [illegible] background), pre-destined for [illegible] and almost inevitably coming [illegible] committed in the course [illegible] felony, with a postscript [illegible] that hanging for this type [illegible] was still on at the time. [illegible] enough, and cunningly [illegible] this one sticks in the gullet. [illegible] beastliness needs some

So where would we give the prize? On balance, just where Macmillan gave it, to Peter Lovesey, simply because the notion of using the Wobble and of recreating its atmosphere is fictionally first-class. But, like Macmillan, we'd have hesitated, at least between the prizewinner and *Marshmallow Pie*, and (no doubt, like them) will wait eagerly to see whether Peter Lovesey can stay the course with another as good an invention, or whether Graham Lord, more pedestrian but with bags of vitality in hand, will pass him on the straight.

OLIVER BLEECK :
The Brass Go-Between
256pp. Hodder and Stoughton. 28s.

The New York narrator has a new profession, that of trusted go-between between whoever pays the money from the robbed to the thieves and gets back the goods, whether human or otherly valuable. This time it is a shield, passionately valued by Africans in a Nigeria/Biafra situation, and snitched from a high-security Washington museum. Our hero is pleasing, his adventures exciting, his African contacts, for better or worse, delightful, and his heart is finally in the right place, whether or not the shield is in the right place too.

LAURENCE HENDERSON :
Sitting Target
238pp. Harrap. 25s.

An unworthy jacket to a solid realistic picture of London bobbying as seen by an aging local detective-sergeant.

ALAN HUNTER :
Gently with the Innocents
182pp. Cassell. 25s.

Alan Hunter does not write very well (too many . . .s), but nearly always has some worthwhile quirk to his stories. This time it is not only a macabre old house in a provincial town with its murder and reputed treasure, but the final totally unexpected horror—despite paucity of suspects—of the guilty.

BILL KNOX :
Children of the Mist
184pp. John Long. 23s.

Another story of Chief-Inspector Thane of Glasgow, and of Moss, his ulcer-plagued assistant. This time they leave the city to discover who killed a Perthshire bull and what, if anything, the local Scottish Nats had to do with it. An enjoyable tale, with an excellent reason for the tauricide.

W. S. KUNICZAK :
The Sempinski Affair
295pp. Rupert Hart-Davis. 30s.

American Gothic, something of an oddity today, with such time-honoured props as a hunting-lodge deep in the heart of a mid-European forest, wolves—yes, wolves—pursuing the frantically driven sleigh, secret labyrinths in the old castle, and some of those priceless manuscripts which, if really discovered, could change cultural history. With all this for trims, what matter that the story is no more than the old basic of good simple American against subtle Commies and Neo-Nazis?

TED LEWIS :
Jack's Return Home
224pp. Michael Joseph. 30s.

Inside our British gangs, but realistically, with Jack back from the Smoke to the north-country town for his brother's funeral. Nasty, brutish and not half bad, though, as always, difficult to end an I-story if right retribution is to triumph.

ROGER PARKES :
Death-Mask
191pp. Constable. 25s.

Very much of a first novel, with an all too imperfect balance between tragedy, fantasy and farce. But the wax-modelling hero is a good invention, and though the Cuban-type republic to which he is captured and the love interest he finds there never convince, much verve and novelty give hope for Mr. Parker's future in our field.

JOYCE PORTER :
Rather a Common Sort of Crime
192pp. Weidenfeld and Nicolson. 25s.

There is nastiness and nastiness, and that of Joyce Porter's characters is (fictionally at least) highly acceptable, being comic and vulgar in traditional British ways. This time it is not foul Inspector Dover but a new almost ghastlier invention: a reactionary, bloodyminded, stupid, slightly pathetic, butch Honourable who, in pursuit of her peculiar vision of the public duties of the aristocracy and accompanied by a revolting bunch of teenagers, sets out to discover a crime.

Up and away

PER OLOF SUNDMAN :
The Flight of the Eagle
Translated by Mary Sandbach.
383pp. Secker and Warburg. £2 2s.

On Sunday, July 11, 1897, a hydrogen-filled balloon rose out of its makeshift hangar in Danes Island, Spitzbergen. On board were three explorers: Andree the leader, a man in his early forties, and two youngsters, Nils Strindberg and Knut Fraenkel, an engineer. Per Olof Sundman uses Fraenkel as his narrator and sets the whole true and tragic business down in the minutest detail.

It begins in Stockholm—they are all Swedes—about a year before, with Andree selecting his team and propounding his halfbaked ideas about how a balloon can be made navigable and about how, once the wind blows steadily and southerly, it should be capable of transporting a crew of three with their equipment to the North Pole, and thence on—to where? Well, Alaska perhaps. Andree does not commit himself. There are limits to even his faith in the navigability of balloons.

The explorers go first to Paris where their Eagle is being sewn together and caulked, and where they make some hair-raising trial flights. Then the pompous Captain Ehrensvärd, in his gunboat Svenskund, transports the expedition northwards.

They wait a long time for a favouring wind. At last in mid-July it comes and they are off. But disasters come quickly. The trailing-ropes, upon which Andree relies to make his Eagle dirigible, come apart. The gathering weight of ice on the balloon makes the maintenance of height more and more difficult, and on July 14 it comes down on the ice-floes in latitude 86° 56'.

Now suddenly the atmosphere changes. The inexpert, rather bumbling jollity stops; great expectations fade; nightmare begins. They struggle south, dragging their sledges, checked constantly by leads of open water. Gradually they realize that in spite of all efforts their marching is really directionless: currents and winds are pushing the ice-floes this way and that so that the compass-needle is always pointing a mocking finger at them. Fevers, boils and diarrhoea have their cumulatively weakening effect. The three men begin to bicker. The everlasting day starts its rapid plunge into everlasting night. A strain of wildness, of madness even, creeps into their thinking and their talk, and its onset is the grislier for being slow and stealthy. They recognize that they will get nowhere before winter. They make futile efforts at setting up some sort of permanent camp. Then Strindberg dies. Then Andree dies. Fraenkel swallows at one go all their remaining supplies of opium and morphia and joins them in a final sleep.

Sundman bases his narrative on the written records of the dead men, who were discovered in 1930. His pace may be slow, his narrative mechanisms clumsy, yet the reader gradually falls into step with his ponderous tread. He becomes involved, and before the end has almost the feeling of taking part himself in the trio's doomed wanderings. Identities are slow to emerge—indeed everything about this book is slow—but they *do* emerge, especially the qualities of Andree, the leader without any sure knowledge of the arts of leadership and ruinously liable to act impulsively on hunches.

The Flight of the Eagle is a documentary novel commemorating courage laced with recklessness and rendered fallible through lack of any technical know-how. It is a most impressive achievement, conveyed to the English reader by its translator, Mary Sandbach, with admirable certainty of touch.

THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Australia	$12.50
Austria	360 Sch.
Belgium	700 fr.
Canada	$16.50 (S. Mail) $18.00 (A. Freight)
Denmark	108 kr.
Egypt	£E6.00
Finland	58.00 F'mk.
France	76 fr.
Germany	52 D.M.
Ghana	Cedis 14.50
Great Britain (Inland)	£5 17s. 0d.
(Overseas)	£5 12s. 8d.
Greece	420 Dr.
India	104 Rps.
Iran	1080 Rial
Ireland	£5 17s. 0d.
Israel	£150.00
Italy	9000 Lire
Japan	5000 Yen
Kenya	Ksh. 100.00
Lebanon	£L46
Malaysia	M$44.00
Netherlands	52DFL.
New Zealand	NZ$12.50
Norway	104 Kr.
Portugal	400 Esc.
South Africa	10 Rds.
Spain	1000 Psts.
Sudan	£S5.00
Sweden	75 Kr.
Switzerland	65 fr.
Turkey	£T130.00
U.S.A.	$15.50 (By Air Freight) $17.00
Zambia	Kw. 10.00

The rates quoted above apply only in cases where exchange permission, if necessary, has been granted.

OVERSEAS
Subscriptions may be entered through all subscription agents or at any of these offices of *The Times*.

FRANCE
The Times Office, 8, rue Halévy, Paris 9e.

CANADA
The Times Canadian Service Division. Box 490. King City, Ontario.

DENMARK
The Times Subscription Agency c/o Dansk Bladdistribution, Hovedvagtsgade, 8, Copenhagen. K

U.S.A.
Times Newspapers of Great Britain Inc., 201 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

GREAT BRITAIN
CUT OUT THIS COUPON AND HAND IT TO YOUR NEWSAGENT; OR POST IT TO THE SUBSCRIPTION MANAGER, THE TIMES, PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4.

Please enter a year's subscription (52 issues) to THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT on my behalf.
NAME........................
ADDRESS........................
COUNTRY........................
☐ I Enclose........................
☐ Please send me an invoice.

Bracton, Britton and the Brut down under

K. V. SINCLAIR:
Descriptive Catalogue of Medieval and Renaissance Western Manuscripts in Australia
504pp. Sydney University Press. London: Methuen. £9 6s.

It is a brave man who, single-handed, produces a catalogue of medieval manuscripts. Since he cannot be an authority in all the subjects covered by the average collection, he lays himself open to attack from the experts, while the rarity of new catalogues and the virtual impossibility of solving all the problems of presentation ensure that fellow-practitioners will be waiting eagerly to award marks for and against. Let it be said at once that if Dr. Sinclair has not achieved full marks his catalogue has much to recommend it.

About two dozen institutional and as many private collections are described, varying in size from about fifty manuscripts in the University of Sydney to private collections consisting of one leaf of a manuscript. Only one manuscript dating from after 1550 is, exceptionally, included. Books of Hours and other liturgical manuscripts are by far the most common. Among English manuscripts Bracton, Britton and the *Brut* appear, with some volumes of the statutes. There are some humanist manuscripts of classical texts, a fair amount of canon law and some archival material such as quitclaims, letters patent and conveyances. Possibly it is the art historian and the student of later medieval manuscripts who will find most to interest him in these collections, but for others interesting volumes are an eleventh-century Boethius *De Musica*, a twelfth-century volume containing Eadmer's *Vita Wilfridi* and Bede's *Historia*, and a late twelfth-century *Florilegium* from France. Although some of the manuscripts have not been in Australia for long, Dr. Sinclair is probably correct in saying that hardly any of them have been used for modern editions and that their place in the families of manuscripts has still to be determined. Those who are interested in provenance will find manuscripts from monasteries in Freising, Freiburg, Strasbourg, Erfurt, Venice, Monte Oliveto Maggiore and elsewhere, and from the libraries of such collectors as Lumley, Fouché, Foucault, Dyson Perrins, J. P. R. Lyell and, especially, Phillipps.

Like De Ricci's *Census*, this new catalogue is arranged alphabetically by state, place, then name of collection, in turn. Of possible alternative methods of laying out the descriptions Dr. Sinclair chooses to give physical details first, in several paragraphs, then textual, then bibliographical. Physical details, in order, include material, overall size, collation, catchwords and signatures, foliation and pagination. The second paragraph has a comment on the ink, the ruling, the number of columns (but not their measurements), the number of lines, the date (which sometimes conflicts with the date in the heading), the type of hand, and sometimes an explicit. This second paragraph is said to be "a description of the activities of the scribe or scribes", an unfortunate phrase since it implies that the matters dealt with in the first paragraph were no concern of the scribe's.

The method used to deal with flyleaves is unusual (though it is found in the new Basle University catalogue) and successful: "A-C modern vellum + D-E contemporary vellum + 200 + F-G contemporary vellum + H-J modern vellum" means 200 leaves preceded and followed by flyleaves which are each indicated by a capital letter. To students of early printed books such a use of letters may be unacceptable, as may Dr. Sinclair's collation formula, where, for example, $(7)^{1}$ $(8)^{2\text{-}4}$ $(7)^{5}$ $(10)^{6\text{-}10}$ $(8)^{11}$ $(4)^{12}$ $(10)^{13}$, &c., means, in more usual terms, 1^{7} $2\text{-}4^{8}$ 5^{7} $6\text{-}10^{10}$ 11^{8} 12^{4} 13^{10}, &c. Once one gets used to it this system is intelligible, but its advantage over the more usual one is not apparent, especially since one has to resort to words to cope with irregular gatherings.

In his nomenclature of the scripts, a grave problem, Dr. Sinclair follows Professor Lieftinck's usage as demonstrated in his *Manuscrits datés conservés dans les Pays-Bas* which, for all its details, sometimes lacks precision. The glossed Bible illustrated in plate iv of the present catalogue is described as being in "*littera gothica textualis formata*": this is (so far as one can judge) true of the text, but a distinction should be made between this and the script of the gloss, which is less formal (*media*?)—a fact that is not mentioned in the description. One could with advantage use the terms *quadrata, semi-quadrata, sine pedibus* (or *prescissa*) and *rotunda* to distinguish types of textualis, for, unlike the distinction between *formata* and *media* which can be a matter of opinion, the distinction between these four is more often absolute. The text of the Bible shown on plate iv is in a *textualis quadrata* and can be distinguished from that of the Antiphonar shown in plate viii, which is said to be also in a *textualis formata* but which could more usefully be described as in *textualis sine pedibus* (or *prescissa*).

The third and fourth paragraphs of physical description are devoted to decoration and binding. Dr. Sinclair uses the term "red rubrics", which will upset those who deny the possibility of rubrics in any other colour, and he does not precisely indicate the size of initials, as one can easily do by saying "2-line", "5-line" and so on; but he gives enough details to produce a clear picture of the manuscript's appearance. The subject-matter of miniatures is mentioned. Finally, before the description of the text, there comes a paragraph devoted to ownership (though, since this can be recorded in a scribal colophon one has sometimes had the most important part of this in the second paragraph)—names, anonymous scribbles, old-press-marks, and so on. Not content with recording one *dictio probatoria* Dr. Sinclair gives four for each complete volume, confusingly calling them incipits and no doubt causing the innocent user to wonder (rightly) why they are not included in the index of incipits at the end of the volume.

Coming to the description of the text of the manuscript, one finds very adequate detail—often, indeed, too much. Fourteen pages devoted to a manuscript of sermons by William of Southampton are welcome since the sermons seem not to be printed, but it is not necessary to detail all the books of the Bible when they occur in a standard order, to give the incipit and explicit of every Terence play when these are normal or of every statute when one can refer to the *Statutes of the Realm*. Nor need one transcribe so much of so many deeds when the formula can be omitted and the essentials reduced to a few lines. It is worth noting that N. R. Ker's *Medieval Manuscripts in British Libraries*, recently reviewed in these pages (August 28, 1969), describes about twice as many manuscripts in virtually the same number of pages and costs only two-thirds of the price. To some extent this difference is the result of the use of smaller print for parts of Dr. Ker's descriptions, and this expedient might have been adopted by Dr. Sinclair's printers since it has the additional advantage of setting off parts of the descriptions from each other.

To some extent the criticism of excessive detail can be made of the index of incipits. Half a column devoted to "Sciant presentes et futuri quod . . ." and six lines to "Noverint universi per[...] are unnecessary sin[...] up that sort of docum[...] index. Much more [...] have been the inclusion [...] the incipit of a seri[...] incipit of the text on w[...] based. Much more serio[...] visualize a user's needs w[...] in the "General Index". [...] the problems of indexing [...] like this, reconciling the [...] claims of scholarship, [...] common sense and usef[...] infinite. Dr. Sinclair has o[...] opted for consistency. [...] medieval persons under [...] tian names is sensible [...] when do the Middle Ages [...] entry under Geoffrey O[...] acceptable, entries unde[...] Caxton and Johannes [...] (Boccaccio) seem odd, [...] Aegidius, Christoferus a[...] dus for three sixteenth-c[...] acters surnamed Dawbe[...] and Dudley respectively a[...] when there are no refer[...] the surnames. In Australia [...] document relating to a P[...] of Pevensey, but unless [...] the Christian name of a [...] member of the family [...] find it through the index. [...] lack of imagination, [...] leads to the entries "Sa[...] Parish", "Saint Benet's Pa[...] others similar) with no [...] or reference from, Lo[...] finds, gratefully, that [...] heading "scripts" in the [...] wishes that scribes had [...] larly gathered together.

Seventeen plates are [...] numbers ix to xvii being [...] pily, wrongly referred to a[...] through some late chang[...] The size of these in relatio[...] original is not made clear [...] only part of a page is illus[...] cannot work it out. Some [...] about half size, some [...] some part way between [...] and one is bigger than the [...] The quality is not good: [...] sive marginalia in plates [...] are illegible and the texts [...] able only with difficulty. [...] again Dr. Ker's cheaper vo[...] ten excellent plates.

An Octateuch facsimile

Old Testament Miniatures
Edited by John Plummer.
208pp. Phaidon Press. £14.

On March 16, 1833, Payne and Foss, the well-known booksellers, bought a magnificently illustrated thirteenth-century Parisian manuscript of the Octateuch for 250 guineas at Sotheby's. In the following year they sold it to that obsessional collector of manuscripts, Sir Thomas Phillipps, who inscribed it (incorrectly as it turned out) "Liber Thomae Phillipps de Middle Hill, 1834, No. 8025 in Catalogo Manuscriptorum". It remained in the hands of his descendants until sold privately in November, 1916, to Mr. John Pierpont Morgan. Even after this, the Bible picture book continued to be more or less unknown to the learned world until 1927 when Mr. Morgan presented a particularly splendid facsimile to his thirty-eight fellow members of the Roxburghe Club, prefaced by essays from the hands of M. R. James, Sydney Cockerell, Charles ffoulkes and others. Later the book passed into the Morgan Library, New York.

In certain respects the present facsimile edition is even more impressive than that presented to the Roxburghe Club forty years ago, for in that only six pages of miniatures out of the forty-three folios were reproduced in colour. Here all folios are in colour and comparison with the earlier publication, as well as memory, suggest they are distinctly more faithful to the originals (the vellum, for instance, is much nearer to the original colour). In addition, the colour illustrations now include facsimiles of three leaves which have been separated from the original manuscript at some period, two of them in the Bibliothèque Nationale and one belonging to Mr. Cockerell himself in 1916, but now in the possession of Dr. and Mrs. Ludwig at Aachen.

The manuscript had a most romantic history which Cockerell unravelled in scholarly detail for the Roxburghe Club. Briefly the book appears to have passed from Paris to the Neapolitan court early in its career, probably about 1300, when Latin inscriptions describing the subjects of each individual miniature (there are eight to a folio) were added. By 1604 it belonged to Bernard Maciejowski, Cardinal and Primate of the Polish Kingdom. Four years later, on January 3, 1608, it was presented to Shah Abbas the Great by a political propaganda mission in which two English adventurers, the brothers Sherley, were deeply implicated. Immediately afterwards Shah Abbas had the Latin inscriptions translated into Persian and inscribed in the book's margins, the folios re-numbered in arabic. At a later date he seems to have removed the leaves concerning Absalom's rebellion, probably regarding the story as unsuitable reading for his son.

The manuscript's later history is obscure. Perhaps it was started on its return journey to Europe when the Afghans sacked Isfahan in 1722. At any rate it had already been inserted into a European-style binding by the mid-eighteenth century, perhaps at Alexandria or Smyrna. In 1834 it was sent to Sotheby's by a Greek, John d'Athanasi, who told Sir Frederick Madden that he had purchased it for three shillings.

Of the editorial matter of the Roxburghe Club facsimile, the present editor has retained only the late Sydney Cockerell's admirable discussion of the book's history and the six (or seven) separate artists responsible for its illumination, none of whose hands, incidentally, is known from other manuscripts. This was certainly by far the most important essay to accompany the original facsimile. The decision to drop M. R. James's introduction is understandable, for it consisted merely of a reprint of one of his Sandars Lectures on "The Illustration of the Old Testament" into which he inserted, for the occasion, a brief note on the Morgan manuscript. Nevertheless, since the new edition is so splendidly presented, it seems regrettable that a fresh preface was not commissioned in which the recent researches of, for example, Buchtal into the iconography of the miniatures, or Grodecki and Bramner's separate discussions of their relationship to Parisian art created for St. Louis, could have been summarized and discussed. The dropping of Charles ffoulkes's brief essay on the arms and armour from the Roxburghe volume is also comprehensible, for it is somewhat old-fashioned. But it is even more of a pity that the opportunity was not taken to bring it up to date. The manuscript is perhaps the most important source for the study of thirteenth-century armour to have come down to us, especially as it illustrates the garments worn under the mail defences which have not survived at all and the beginnings of plate armour. The need for guidance from an expert on medieval weapons of war is emphasized by an error in Cockerell's descriptions of the miniatures Nos. 74, 215 and 216, where an instrument of punishment is described as an "engine of war".

EDITH
SITWELL
The Hymn to Life
by Geoffrey Singleton 36s.
The Fortune Press, 15, Belgrave Rd., S.W.1

BRIGHT
NOVEMBER
by KINGSLEY AMIS 21s.
The Fortune Press, 15, Belgrave Rd., SW1

Picture books

ROBERT BRUN:
Le livre français illustré de la Renaissance
327pp. Paris: Picard. 65fr.

After M. Brun's *Le livre français*, a general work, had been reviewed (*TLS*, July 10, 1969) it emerged that the book was to all intents and purposes a new edition of one first published, under a different imprint, some twenty years earlier; it bore no reference to its predecessor and even described itself on the verso of the title-page as "Ire édition"—a curious piece of French publishing practice.

No such criticism is applicable to the book by the same author which is the subject of the present review for he has been at pains to explain in the "Avertissement" that it was originally published by Alcan in 1930 under the title *Le livre illustré en France au XVIe siècle*. In this case, however, the changes are considerably more extensive, thanks largely to what has appeared on the subject in the intervening years, most notably Miss Ruth Mortimer's two-volume Harvard catalogue (*TLS*, November 26, 1964); there have also been two auction sales (E. Rahir, part 2, Paris, 1931, and S. S. Brunschwig, Geneva, 1955) of which the catalogues have provided much relevant information, and the arrival at the Bibliothèque Nationale of the James de Rothschild and Smith-Lesouëf books and at the Ecole Nationale des Beaux-arts of the Jean Masson collection has enabled the author to add a large [...] books.

The eleven chapters of [...] tory text remain vir[...] changed, the chief differ[...] that, previously-bare, the[...] adorned with fourteen [...] and that the author has [...] the old-fashioned literar[...] favour of the first pers[...] But the Catalogue is [...] extended, from just und[...] mata to very nearly 700 [...] just one religious and on[...] ple, individual editions [...] have gone up from abo[...] to more than one hundred [...] various works of Ovid fro[...] to twenty-five; most of [...] now locate the copies. Th[...] has been much improved [...] the original "Table des [...] tistes", a jumble of n[...] monograms, has now be[...] one of identifiable artists [...] of "chiffres, marques [...] grammes".

In addition to the [...] illustrations within the [...] text already noted, fewe[...] plates now contain only [...] duction, so that the total [...] material has been near[...] The only criticism which [...] reviewer can make is tha[...] two full-page plates, inste[...] at the end of the book, [...] are arbitrarily inserted [...] pages 314 and 315; but th[...] crasy may be due to faul[...] the copy he received.

Books Received

[...]ecture

[...] *Homesteads of Australia*. [...] Australian Council of Nat[...] Trusts, with Cassell. £7 7s.

[...] little was needed for this [...]ly presented collection. [...] homes of prosperous pas[...] would have been too pro[...] stresses individual wealth [...] Australians increasingly han[...] national heritage. Yet can [...] Greco-Roman or Ital[...] mansions of the 1870s and [...] be called "homesteads". [...] word (and the book's de[...] endpapers) conjure up an [...] wide verandahs and corru[...] roofs, of a cool uncluttered [...] in harmony with the [...] rather than imported into [...] J. M. Freeland in his [...] suggests that by the mid-[...] century the word "home-[...] used only of houses whose [...] socially and economic[...] amount. Assuming then that [...] Park is as much a home-[...] Elizabeth Farm, this splen[...] illustrated book presents more [...] examples of the seats of the [...] The accompanying chap[...] different contributors) vary [...] from a blend of *Homes* [...] with *Burke's Colonial* [...] romantic evocation, such as [...] its builder. This is [...] of the "Historic Buildings [...]stralia" series; further [...] are planned on Historic [...] Buildings, Historic Homes [...] Churches.

[...] (Editor). *Shelter and* [...] 167pp. Barrie and Rock-[...] The Cresset Press. £3 3s.

[...] strangely miscellaneous col[...] of illustrated essays. Their [...] theme is indigenous or [...] architecture and the social [...] that shape it, and they [...] from historical studies of the [...] of northern Ghana and of [...] wooden farm-buildings in Nor[...] an account (entitled "Funk [...]ture") of the use by a "drop-[...] community in Colorado of geo[...] domes after the Buckminster [...] pattern made out of waste [...] of the essays are more about [...] than about society; a few [...]verse. They contain plenty [...] information but read [...] theses. The editor pro[...] series of earnest but some[...] introductory articles [...] like "Attitudes in the [...] Movement" and "The Need [...] Approach".

[...]phy

[...], PRAXY. *Storm over* [...]*patam*. 278pp. Bombay: [...], 35s.

[...] writers and orators, from [...] Burke onwards, have rarely [...] to the great Hyder Ali [...] and his terrible son, Tippu [...] Heroes to the devoted men [...] them, father and son [...] perhaps the most formidable [...] to the extension of British [...] the eighteenth century [...] indeed at one period the [...] which they established [...] to bring up that exten[...] round-lupa. As admini[...] they were first-rate; they [...] the feudal relics which [...] orderly government, and [...] strong, centralized rule [...] founded on sound economic [...] Mr. Fernandes, whose [...] family stems from Manga[...] himself the task of draw[...] picture of their achieve[...] that which commonly [...] even in the works of [...] historians. In doing this, he [...] on the side of leni[...] matters—for example, [...] persecution of the [...] bring out, as he has [...] remarkable administrative [...] of father and son and [...] they went in establishing a system of government which looks almost incredibly ahead of their century, has been well worth doing. Mr. Fernandes writes vividly and well; and if some of his geese are given the plumage of swans, at least this is better than painting them all as crows—which so many earlier writers were all too ready to do.

PRINCE LEOPOLD OF LOEWENSTEIN. *A Time to Love—A Time to Die*. 282pp. W. H. Allen. £3.

Cancer is the cruellest of afflictions, seeming to select the beautiful, the happy, those apparently in excellent health. While he was watching her die, Prince Leopold of Loewenstein decided he must write about his wife Diana, a daughter of Victor Gollancz, to try to make sense of the tragedy that ended their marriage. Happiness with a brave and complex woman is vividly conveyed, but the book is unsparingly detailed and cannot be recommended to readers apt to discover in themselves every symptom they read about. Those who can face it may well find inspiration—not least to send a contribution to one of the Cancer Research appeals.

Drama

BERMANGE, BARRY. *No Quarter* and *The Interview*. 141pp. Methuen. 25s. (Paperback, 7s. 6d.)

Two plays and a scenario (*Invasion*) by one of the few writers still devoted to experimental radio drama. *No Quarter*, for instance, takes place in a blacked-out hotel and moves from the known to the unknown by means of a reverse in lighting values subsequently exploited by Peter Shaffer in *Black Comedy*. The tone of voice sometimes recalls Pinter, but the element of formal exploration is all Bermange's own.

Education

PEDLEY, ROBIN. *The Comprehensive University*. 25pp. University of Exeter. 5s.

Professor Pedley's point, in this exceptionally stimulating and relevant inaugural lecture delivered last October at Exeter, is that the present Labour Government is now, with the binary system of higher education, making the same kind of crucial mistake as their 1945 predecessors did with regard to secondary schools and the tripartite system. He argues that a truly comprehensive university system could be evolved, without too much damage to the integrity of the universities as we know them, if the new unitary authorities proposed by the Maud Commission were given responsibility for all post-school education within their areas. This would eventually mean one comprehensive university for each of the fifty-eight authorities envisaged, coordinating all the existing institutions of higher and further education. The idea is attractively set out and it is to be hoped that the suggestions of someone who has in the past been such an influence on educational thinking will be properly investigated.

History

EDDY, J. J. *Britain and the Australian Colonies, 1818-1831*. 326pp. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press. £3 3s.

For a long time now Australian historians have felt there must have been a lot more in the administration history of the colonies than what came on to the desk of a Governor in Sydney or a Secretary of State in Downing Street. There has also been a reaction against concentrating narrowly on the Australian scene to the exclusion of the British background, the history of the Canadas, the history of Cape Colony and the history of the United States. The great value of Dr. Eddy's monumental work on Britain and the Australian Colonies between 1818 and 1831 is that he has ranged widely in both sources and ideas. He has worked through all the relevant records of all the British government departments which had anything to do with the administration of the colonies. He has read most exhaustively the national and provincial press and, for good measure, steeped himself in the periodical literature relevant to colonial policy. The result is one of those rare definitive works on a central aspect of the history of Australia. It remains now for scholars and writers of similar zeal, integrity and concern to explain what happened before his starting point, and to take the story of administration down to the present day. One can only hope this happens before some great upheaval on the human scene bequeathes a glorious irrelevance to all that has happened since 1788.

The Londonderry Papers. 166pp. Durham County Council. £2 2s.

A broad idea of what is contained in the large collection of family papers which Lord Londonderry deposited with the Durham County Record Office in 1963 can now be gathered with the completion of this catalogue. The Londonderry papers include much that is historically valuable, for instance the dispatches from Lord Stewart to his half-brother Castlereagh during the Peninsular War, here calendared in an appendix. In all, as Lord Londonderry says in his foreword, the collection ranges from fourteenth-century title-deeds to correspondence between the seventh Marquess and Sir Nevile Henderson on the subject of Nazi Germany. The cataloguer has grouped the papers according to subject and briefly indicated the contents of this massive collection of nearly 4,000 items.

Literature and Criticism

The Shakespeare Controversy. 16pp. Francis Carr Publications, 34 Hillgate Place, London, W.8. 5s.

This anonymous pamphlet is a whiff of grapeshot from the anti-Stratford lines. It consists merely of a series of brief extracts culled from books published within the past twelve years, most of them somewhat non-committal but all expressing more or less guarded doubts about Shakespearian authorship.

Photography

VOGLER, FELICITAS. *The quiet eye*. 23pp. and 50 plates. Thames and Hudson. £8 8s.

Anybody leafing through this stout album of fifty colour photographs must be struck by their remarkable resemblance in feeling, colour, and composition to the work of Ben Nicholson. And in fact Dr. Vogler is the artist's wife. It is no disrespect to her to say that this gives her work a special interest, heightened by Nicholson's taped comments on it which appear interspersed with the longer-winded and necessarily less penetrating interpretations of Mr. Jellicoe, the eminent landscape architect. Thus: "I don't like the word 'pattern'"; or "lovely. The accidents are exciting"; or again, of a chapel on Paros with the altar furniture figuring prominently "I just don't like it". This may not be criticism in the accepted sense, but coming from a man of Nicholson's stature and sensibility it says a lot more than a whole load of critical prose. At the end of the seventeen-page text, Mr. Jellicoe cites a letter written by him just over a year ago: "I recognize when F's in a good mood that her process of working with her camera is very close indeed to mine when painting. . . . It is just this point that interests me—that by one pressing of a lever so much of the mind of the photographer is revealed. Again as with the painter the so-called flash of inspiration *has to be worked up over a period of time*". It is indeed a most basic difference, and it is amazing that works of such closely similar stillness and beauty should result.

Politics

CHRISTIE, STUART, and MELTZER, ALBERT. *The Floodgates of Anarchy*. 160pp. Kahn and Averill. 21s.

The floodgates of anarchy are what politicians of all parties want to keep closed, but what Stuart Christie and Albert Meltzer want to throw open. The former is the young anarchist who took explosives into Spain for an attempt on Franco's life in 1964, was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, but was released after three years; the latter has been involved in the international anarchist movement since the 1930s. They describe their short book as "one of the few contemporary writings on what anarchists think, as distinct from academic interpretations as to what they ought to think", and as such it is worth some notice.

The author's bias is strongly revolutionary and syndicalist; the basis of their ideology is the class struggle, and their attitude is consciously proletarian and subversive: in this they follow the tradition of anarchism before it became fashionable among middle-class intellectuals. They remark indeed that anarchism "owes little to the writings of the 'intellectual'", and this is certainly true of their argument. It is in fact not so much an argument as a series of reflections on various aspects of society as it is and as it might be, expressed without much attempt at proof or style, but with vigour and some wit. This is not the kind of book which can be briefly analysed or discussed: but if it is seldom convincing it is often impressive and always interesting. What would be more interesting, perhaps, is a first-hand account of Mr. Christie's experiences in Spain.

Social Studies

NOURISSIER, FRANÇOIS. *The French*. Translated by Adrienne Foulke. 323pp. Hutchinson. £2 5s.

This portrait of the French people since the war of 1939-45 was written four years ago and issued in translation in the United States in 1968. It is now published over here in this barely adequate American version. The author, a novelist and journalist, has added an appendix to the London edition to cover the intervening gap and explain away the things he failed to foresee, such as the *événements* of May, 1968, but even this was written too early to describe the sudden departure of "mon Général" and its effects on the nation.

The political parts of the book contain a good deal of woolly generalization, and many of the author's views abut the postwar French apply equally to the British or almost any other European nationality. About the youth of his country, whom he accuses of undue mildness, he was quickly proved wrong; and one cannot but deplore his longing for permission to be given to fill the centre of Paris with skyscrapers. His best chapters are the ones in which he reflects, with merciless accuracy, on the private life and tastes of his countrymen—on their appalling lack of visual sensitivity, their vandalism and their passion for fencing anything from an estate to a begonia bed and dotting their property with fierce *défendu* notices. But these things were true long before 1945.

The translation is distressing to English readers. Even without the original, mistranslations stick out and parts of the text read like a school exercise. At other times the European reader will fly to the dictionary in vain. What, for heaven's sake, was the French of "the politician is a finagler, a wheeler-dealer".

Travel and Topography

FORBES, DUNCAN. *The Heart of Greece*. 207pp. Robert Hale. 35s.

Now that people can visit Greece on holiday in their tens of thousands, it might be thought that the armchair travellers' market had dried up. Mr. Forbes does not think so. After successfully directing and displaying the "hearts" of Nepal, Iran, Malaya and India in earlier books, he now applies the same treatment to Greece. But Greece is no longer so remote and exotic as his earlier heart-lands, and few readers will approach such a book, if at all, without preconceived notions. Fewer still are likely to be satisfied with the superficial medley of mythology, speculation, history, gossip and poor photographs which they are offered. The ordinary tourist wants an accurate guide-book, and the more sophisticated traveller wants a work of scholarship. Mr. Forbes supplies neither.

Nothing new will be found in *The Heart of Greece* except the author's reflections on some problems of pre-history. He sticks closely to the beaten track: Athens and its environs, Delphi; the Peloponnese, the better-known islands such as Delos, Crete and Santorin. Much of the narrative consists of recorded dialogue, somewhat artificially reconstructed, between Mr. Forbes and his guides and others encountered on his travels. It is the kind of book which might have had a modest success a hundred years ago, when Greece was still a remote and primitive but exciting and unknown land. Mr. Forbes's attitude of humorous condescension towards the Greeks belongs to the same date.

TARSIS, VALERIY. *Russia and the Russians*. 217pp. Translated by Ilse Barker. Macdonald. £5.

Valeriy Tarsis's text contains a lot more information and anecdote of a relevant kind than many of the picture books produced by Western visitors, and is written in a quiet and attractive personal style. But he soars too often into mystical Dostoevskian statements about the future of Russia and cannot resist a swipe at the Soviet government whatever subject he is considering. The translation is marred by the kind of mistake which suggests haste rather than incompetence. The coloured and black-and-white photographs are taken from various sources, and make a striking and representative collection.

Routledge and Kegan Paul ask us to point out that the correct title of Dr. Hauser's two-volume work, advertised in our issue of April 2, is *Mannerism*, and not *Mannerisms* as printed.

We regret that Bernard Glemser's name was misspelt in the text of our review of his book *Man against Cancer* (March 26).

REPRINTS IN BIBLIOGRAPHY
Available Summer 1970

VOSSIUS G. J. (VOSS)

De historicis latinis. De historicis graecis.
2 vols. 1651
Gerhard-Jan Voss is one of those great Dutch scholars in the latter part of the Renaissance period. One volume deals with the Greek and Byzantine historians, from Thucydides and Polybius to the "turba magna", arranged in alphabetical order; the other lists the Latin historians from the foundation of Rome to the end of the Middle Ages. **Price £50**

ZENO, APOSTOLO

Dissertazioni vossiane . . . libro De historicis latinis
2 vols. 1752
A hundred years after Vossius completed his bibliography of Latin writers, the Venetian scholar Apostolo Zeno added two supplementary volumes which greatly enlarge on *De historicis latinis* and are particularly worthy of consultation for such cisalpine humanists as Petrarca, Boccaccio, Poggio and Traversari. **Price £30**

Full Bibliography catalogue available on request.
Please order from your bookseller or from

GREGG INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS LIMITED
FARNBOROUGH HAMPSHIRE ENGLAND
GREGG INTERNATIONAL

VACANT APPOINTMENTS AND PUBLIC NOTICES &c

Librarians

BANK OF ENGLAND

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (FEMALE) for duties in the Reference Library (banking and economics) and Staff Library (general literature and fiction).

Candidates should be at least 24 years of age and must be Chartered Librarians with Part ... papers in Cataloguing and Classification or equivalent.

The duties cover in turn cataloguing, information work in the Reference Library and supervision of the Staff Library. Ability to work with other Assistant Librarians essential.

Salary according to age, £1,128 at 24, £1,563 at 30 rising to £2,026 by annual increments.

Applications stating qualifications, previous experience and date of birth, should be forwarded to the Chief of Establishments (Recruiting Division), Bank of England, London, E.C.2, not later than the 16th April, 1970.

BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF LIBRARIAN

APPLICATIONS are invited from Chartered Librarians for the above APPOINTMENT. Salary in accordance with A.P. Grade 4 (£1,575 to £1,800). The appointment is subject to the National Scheme of Conditions of Service, the Local Government Superannuation Acts, to medical examination, and is terminable by two months' notice.

Applications stating age, experience and qualifications, and accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials should be sent to me not later than 20th April, 1970.

J. H. Carr, Clerk of the Council, Town Hall, Bingley, Yorkshire.

BISHOP OTTER COLLEGE CHICHESTER

Co-educational Church of England College of Education

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POSTS of ASSISTANTS in the COLLEGE LIBRARY, qualified or unqualified. Salary according to qualifications and/or experience.

Further particulars and application forms from the College Librarian. Closing date for applications: 25th April.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

COUNTY LIBRARY

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following POSTS in the COUNTY LIBRARY SERVICE:—

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN
BLETCHLEY CENTRAL LIBRARY
Salary: A.P. 3 £1,345 to £1,575 per annum.

MOBILE LIBRARIAN
NEWPORT PAGNELL LIBRARY
Salary: Librarians' Scale, £920 to £1,345 per annum.

N.J.C. Conditions of Service. Successful candidate subject to medical examination.

In approved cases the County Council makes a grant towards removal expenses up to £100.

Applications (no forms), together with the names and addresses of two referees, to the County Librarian, County Library, Walton Street, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, by the 16th April, 1970, from whom further details may be obtained.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY

READERS ADVISER
Central Lending Library

Salary within the Librarian's Scale £920 to £1,345 according to qualifications and experience. Chartered Librarian £1,130 to £1,345.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, and the names of two persons to whom reference may be made should reach me by 20th April, 1970.

JAMES A. McDONALD, Town Clerk.

CAMBRIDGE CITY LIBRARIES

Chartered Librarian with suitable experience required for the newly created POST of SUB-LIBRARIAN, Central Lending Library. Salary scale AP3 (£1,345 to £1,575 per annum). Starting point according to previous experience. The appointment will be subject to the National Joint Council scheme of Conditions of Service, and a satisfactory medical examination. Housing accommodation at an economic rent and removal expenses up to £50 may be provided, if appropriate.

Applications giving full details of qualifications and experience, together with the names of two referees should reach the City Librarian (R. Cave, F.L.A.), Central Library, Wheeler Street, Cambridge CB2 3QD, from whom further particulars may be obtained, not later than 21st April, 1970.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CHESHUNT

CHIEF ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

APPLICANTS should be Chartered Librarians. Salary—Librarian's Scale (£920-£1,575 plus London Weighting).

Apply to The Clerk of the Council, Manor House, Cheshunt, Waltham Cross, Herts, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Closing date: 20th April.

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY GENERATING BOARD

CENTRAL LIBRARY

which provides a service to the Board's installations and other parts of the Electricity Supply Industry throughout the country, require —

PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN: £1,985 to £2,524 per annum.
Applicants must be Chartered Librarians, preferably with industrial experience. The person appointed will be responsible for the lending activities of the Library, together with the supervision of the Reading Room and will deputise for the Librarian in his absence. Ref. TLS/103.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN
£1,304 to £1,616 per annum.
Candidates must be Chartered Librarians. Experience of the acquisition and use of reports literature will be an advantage. The successful applicant will be responsible for supervising the reports collection. Ref. TLS/104.

SENIOR CLERICAL ASSISTANT (LIBRARY)
£910 to £1,307 per annum.
The successful candidate will be responsible for processing orders for all publications required in the Library including periodicals, newspapers and other material. Duties also include maintaining records, checking goods received against invoices and verifying their accuracy. Applicants should have a good general education and an interest in Library work. Experience of figure work would be an advantage. Ref. TLS/105.

Applications stating full relevant details and present salary to N. Berryman, Personnel Officer (Headquarters), Central Electricity Generating Board, Sudbury House, 15 Newgate Street, London, E.C.1, by 17th April, 1970, quoting appropriate reference.

UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA LIBRARY

APPLICATIONS are invited from GRADUATES with appropriate professional qualifications and/or experience for a post of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN or SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN from September, 1970, starting on the scale £1,240 to £2,850, plus F.S.S.U. benefits. The initial appointment will be made within the range £1,240 to £1,585.

The senior Library staff is organised on a subject specialist basis. In this instance, we are seeking candidates with qualifications in the field of modern European literature, particularly Russian or Scandinavian.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Establishment Officer, University of East Anglia, Wilberforce Road, Norwich, NOR 88C, to whom applications, giving the names of two referees, should be sent not later than 30 April, 1970.

ELIZABETH GASKELL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

APPLICATIONS are invited from chartered librarians for the POST of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN in the College library at a salary in accordance with the N.J.C. Librarian's Scale £1,385 to £1,575. The successful applicant will be responsible to the Tutor/Librarian for the running of the library and should have a wide experience of library administration.

Application forms from the Senior Administrative Officer, Elizabeth Gaskell College of Education, Hathersage Road, Manchester, M13 0JA.

Closing date 22nd April, 1970.

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

SCHOOL OF ART
Victoria Street, St. Albans

LIBRARY ASSISTANT (part-time) required to assist with establishment of Loan Slide collection. Typing ability and willingness to work during evening sessions essential. Salary 32/35ths of Clerical Grade 1 (to bar) (£670 at 21 to £880).

Applications in writing with names of two referees to the Principal before 15 April.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE

CAMBRIDGE

APPLICATIONS are invited from Chartered Librarians, or from those who have passed the postgraduate examinations of the Library Association, or from those with the postgraduate Diploma of a university School of Librarianship, for the POST of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN in the College Library. The post, open to man or woman, involves responsibility for the administration of all aspects of the Library (which includes 800 MSS. and 40,000 books serving 500 members). The post may be full-time or part-time, depending on availability of candidates. Starting salary (full-time) £1,050 to £1,100 according to age, experience and qualifications, rising by regular increments tied to University Scales. Pension arrangements; five weeks annual holiday.

Applications with curriculum vitae and names of two referees to the Librarian, Gonville and Caius College, by 14 April, 1970.

BOROUGH OF HOVE

CENTRAL LENDING LIBRARY

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitably qualified librarians for the POST of DEPUTY LENDING LIBRARIAN. Salary in accordance with Librarians' Scale.

This is a busy department in a building of 1900 vintage but of modern internal appearance. Annual issue 750,000. Reservations 20,000. Photocharging. The appointment is subject to the N.J.C. Conditions of Service.

Further particulars from Jack Dove, Borough Librarian and Curator, Central Library, Church Road, Hove, BN3 2EG, to whom applications should be sent with the names of two referees by 27th April, 1970.

JOHN E. STEVENS, Town Clerk.

ISLINGTON LIBRARIES

LIBRARIAN, SERVICE DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING OFFICER

Salary S.O. (responsibility bar at £2,270)

APPLICATIONS are invited from Chartered Librarians possessing wide experience of all forms of extension activities. The candidate appointed must be able to supervise the staff training scheme and to study in depth the problem of service development. The initiation and maintenance of extension activities in the widest sense will form part of the duties of the post. The successful candidate will be given the fullest freedom to exercise initiative.

Application forms and further details of the duties of the post may be obtained from the Chief Librarian, Central Library, 68 Holloway Road, N.7, to whom they should be returned by 27th April, 1970.

JORDANHILL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, GLASGOW

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited for a PRO-CHARTERED LIBRARIAN for a post as ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN in the College Library.

Salary scale: £1,135 to £1,540. Applications may be considered from those who are partly qualified for appointment on a lower scale.

Further particulars and application forms can be obtained from the Secretary, Jordanhill College of Education, Southbrae Drive, Glasgow W.3, to whom completed application forms should be returned by Wednesday, 22nd April, 1970, quoting reference 41.

CITY OF LEICESTER COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Re-advertisement

Qualified LIBRARIAN (chartered preferred) required to take charge of the library in the Northampton Annexe of this college. Some assistance may be required in the main library during vacations. Cataloguing, classification (Dewey) and typing essential.

Salary within Librarian's scale £920 to £1,345 per annum, point of entry according to qualifications and experience. Minimum for Chartered Librarians £1,170 per annum.

Further particulars from Librarian/Tutor, College of Education, Scraptoft, Leicester, to whom applications, with names and addresses of two referees, should be returned by 1st May.

LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY LIBRARY

LIBRARIAN, SERVICES TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Chartered Librarians are invited to apply for this post in the children's, youth and education services, County Library Headquarters. It offers an opportunity to join a team of librarians developing services to meet the needs of Leicestershire's forward-looking schools and experiments in education. Salary A.P. III £1,345 to £1,575.

Details and application forms (returnable by 20th April, 1970) from: Geoffrey Smith, F.L.A., County Library, Clarence Street, Leicester, LE1 3RW. Tel. 22012. Telex 34707.

LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY LIBRARY

As part of the Leicestershire Programme for the reorganization of Library Service applications are invited for the following new posts:—

SENIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANTS—to take charge of the day to day management of groups of libraries. 13 posts, two in Clerical Grade 3 (£1,110-£1,300), six in Clerical Grade 2 (£965-£1,110), five in Clerical Grade 1 (£680-£1,000).

Details and application forms (returnable by 16th April, 1970) from: Geoffrey Smith, F.L.A., County Library, Clarence Street, Leicester, LE1 3RW. Telephone 22012. Telex 34707.

LIBRARIAN

A.L.A. wanted for small technical library forming part of Press and Public Relations Division. Interesting fields with wide range of information activities. Administrative experience essential. Salary £1,450.

Please reply to The Secretary (L), Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (RoSPA), Terminal House, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1.

LINCOLNSHIRE

LINDSEY AND HOLLAND COUNTY LIBRARY

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POSITION of SCHOOLS LIBRARIAN, Central area, within salary scale A.P. III at present £1,345 to £1,575. Applicants should preferably be Chartered Librarians. Applications will also be considered from persons who have passed Part II (Final Examination) but have not yet qualified as Associates and from graduates with library experience, subject to appropriate adjustment of salary grade. Essential car user allowance. Five and a half day week. Assistance given with removal expenses and lodging allowance paid for up to six months in approved cases.

Application forms and further particulars from the County Librarian, 45 Newland, Lincoln, by 20th April, 1970.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED LEGAL STUDIES

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN in charge of Readers' Services. Monographic acquisitions are the responsibility of this department and there will be some bibliographical work. Applicants should be graduate chartered librarians with experience in a post of responsibility. Reading knowledge of French and German desirable. Salary above bar on scale £1,240 by £115 to £1,470 (bar) by £115 to £2,045, plus £60 London allowance.

Applications, with names of two referees, should reach the Librarian, 25 Russell Square, London, W.C.1, by 25th April.

MERIONETH EDUCATION COMMITTEE

APPLICANTS must be suitably qualified librarians, who are Welsh speaking, for the new POST of SCHOOLS/CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN at the County Library. Salary according to qualifications and experience on the Librarian's Scale, £920 to £1,345 (bar) to £1,575. Removal expenses and/or subsistence allowance, payable in certain cases.

Further particulars and application forms from the County Librarian, Pron Serth, Dolgellau, Merioneth. Closing date: 30th April, 1970. Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

W. E. JONES, Director of Education.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL LIBRARIAN

APPLICATIONS are invited from Chartered Librarians for the POST of SCHOOL LIBRARIAN at the following school which becomes comprehensive in September, 1970 —

WORKSOP PORTLAND COMPREHENSIVE

This new appointment calls for all-round professional ability and a willingness to take a full part in the life of a developing school community. Salary within the Librarians' Scale (£1,170 to £1,575) according to experience.

Further details may be obtained from the County Librarian, County Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham. Closing date for application April 23rd.

READING PUBLIC LIBRARIES

INTERMEDIATE ASSISTANT

To take charge of a Junior Department of a branch library. Salary within the Librarians' Scale to the bar according to experience and qualifications. N.J.C. conditions.

Applications with names of two referees to Borough Librarian, Central Public Library, Blagrave Street, Reading, RG1 1QL within fourteen days.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS

LIBRARY

APPLICATIONS are invited for several vacancies in the ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN and SENIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT grades. Salaries £1,265 to £2,505, and £915 to £1,545. Science degree desirable for one post.

Further particulars from the Librarian, University Library, St. Andrews, with whom applications should be lodged by 6th May, 1970.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOLIHULL

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons who have passed the Library Association's final examinations for the POST of DEPUTY CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN, with responsibility for children's service including Library Service to Schools. Salary on Librarian Scale (£920 to £1,345).

Application, naming two referees, to P.O. Box 18, Council House, Solihull, by 24th April, 1970.

SOMERSET COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY LIBRARY
AREA LIBRARIAN

at Wells, in charge of branches at Wells (new building), Shepton Mallet, and a mobile library. Salary scale A.P. III (£1,345 to £1,600). Removal expenses, etc., payable.

Application form and further particulars from the County Librarian, County Library, Mount Street, Bridgwater, Somerset.

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES

ABERYSTWYTH
LIBRARY

Applications are invited from qualified librarians for the POST of SENIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT to take charge of the Issue Desk in the Hugh Owen Library ... 1970 (or as soon as possible after). Experience of reading-room duties and/or professional qualifications essential.

Salary will be on the scale £1,015 (£1,105 for Chartered Librarians) to £1,500 per annum.

Application forms and further particulars, quoting reference SL.A/3, are obtainable from the Registrar (to whom applications should be submitted as soon as possible).

Am PHILOSOPHISCHEN SEMINAR der FREIEN UNIVERSITAT BERLIN

sind ab

1 Oktober 1970

drei Stellen für wissenschaftliche Assistenzen zu besetzen:

eine Stelle für philosophische Psychologie und Theorie der Psychoanalyse.

eine Stelle für Wissenschaftsgeschichte auf sozialgeschichtlicher Grundlage

und eine Stelle für Theorie der Interpretation sprachlichen und nichtsprachlichen Verhaltens.

Bewerbungen mit Lebenslauf, Referenzen Veröffentlichungsliste und Kopien veröffentlichter und unveröffentlichter Schriften erbeten zum 15 Mai 1970 an der Präsidenten der Freien Universität, 1 Berlin 33, Ihnestrasse 24.

UNIVERSITY OF SURREY

LIBRARY

APPLICATIONS are invited from LIBRARIANS with considerable experience of periodicals for the POST of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (Grade 2). The successful applicant will be in charge of the Periodicals Department, which handles over 2,500 subscriptions. The salary will be on a scale £1,585 to £2,045.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Librarian.

Applications should be sent by the 17th April to the Staff Officer, University of Surrey, Guildford.

STRETFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL

LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitably qualified LIBRARIANS, with preference given to Chartered Librarians, for the position of SENIOR ASSISTANT at the Central Library. Salary A.P. 2/3 (£1,130 to £1,575).

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, together with the names of two referees, to the Chief Librarian, Central Library, King Street, Stretford, by Friday, the 17th April, 1970.

W. G. HATTON, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Stretford, Lancs.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK LIBRARY

Applications are invited for the POST of SENIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT for work in the Library's business studies and economics division. Applicants should be professionally qualified and previous experience or familiarity with the subject fields will be an advantage. Salary scale £1,240 by £115 to £1,700 per annum.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL. The closing date for applications is 11th May, 1970. Ref. No. 47/AA/70 (Re-advertisement).

HEAD, TECHNICAL SERVICES

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO
LONDON, CANADA

An experienced librarian is required to coordinate the work of an Acquisitions Department of 38 (including 4 professional librarians) and a Cataloguing Department of 82 (including 19 professional librarians).

The library systems consists of a General Library and seven divisional/professional libraries with centralized acquisitions and, except for Health Sciences and Law, centralized cataloguing. The estimated total library expenditures 1969-1970 are $3,012,000.00. The budget for 1970-1971 will show an increase of 10 per cent on this figure. Applicants must be conversant with computer applications in library procedures. Purchase orders are already computer generated, and the data stored is later used to produce catalogue cards. The person appointed to this position will therefore, work closely with the Systems Librarian.

This position must be filled by 1st September, 1970, but an earlier appointment is possible. The minimum salary will be $15,000.00 per year.

Applications will be received until 30th June, 1970, by Mr. John F. Macpherson, Deputy Chief Librarian (General Library), University of Western Ontario, London 72, Ontario, from whom further information may be requested.

WEST RIDING COUNTY LIBRARY

COUNTY LIBRARY HEADQUARTERS

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (MUSIC)

Applicant should be Chartered Librarian with appropriate qualifications and experience.

Salary A.P. (IV) £1,475 to £1,800 per annum.

For further details and form of application please apply to County Librarian, County Library Headquarters, Balne Lane, Wakefield.

WEST RIDING COUNTY LIBRARY

SHERBURN DIVISION

LIBRARIAN-IN-CHARGE (MOBILE BRANCH LIBRARY)

Librarians' Scale. Commencing salary in accordance with qualifications and experience, minimum for Chartered Librarians £1,170 per annum.

For further details and form of application, please apply to County Librarian, County Library Headquarters, Balne Lane, Wakefield.

LIBRARY ASSISTANT

An opportunity for a girl aged 18 to 22 to undertake general and varied duties in a small technical and commercial library. We offer an attractive salary, five day week (no evening duties) and pleasant working conditions.

Please apply to Mrs. F. M. Cook, Personnel Department, The British ... Co. Ltd., Welding Products Division, North Circular Road, Cricklewood, N.W.2. Tel.: 452-...

DUNDEE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Lecturer in Art and Crafts

Applications are invited from suitably qualified ... perienced teachers for the post of Lecturer in ... Crafts. The appointment will take effect on 28th ... ber, 1970.

The salary scale, which is subject to review, ... to the post will depend on qualifications held ... be either

£2,075 by £85 to £2,585 by £90 to £2,845 or

£1,830 by £75 to £2,355 by £80 to £2,595

Placing on the scale will be given according to expe...

Application forms, which may be obtained toge... conditions of appointment and statement of duties ... Principal, College of Education, Park Place, Dundee, ... be returned not later than 20th April, 1970.

Cheshire County Council

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited from chartered librarians with suitable experience for a post of Children's Librarian, whose duties will be largely the promotion of work with children at the branch libraries. The salary will be within Grade A.P. IV-V (£1,575-£2,015).

Further details of the appointment may be obtained from the Director of Libraries and Museums, 91 Hoole Road, Chester, to whom applications should be returned by 30th April, 1970.

Library Assist...

Young lady, prefer... some Library ex... Accurate typing and ... mum of 5 'O' Le... cluding English Lang... required.

Please write: Staff Manage... Brooke Bond Lieb... 35 Cannon Stre... London, E.C4

Public and University Appointments

UNIVERSITY OF GUYANA

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitably qualified persons for the following VACANCIES:

MATHEMATICS: LECTURERS/ASSISTANT LECTURERS

MODERN LANGUAGES: LECTURER / ASSISTANT LECTURER (FRENCH).

Salary scale (Guyana Dollars): Lecturer, UA 3 $6,480 by $240 to $9,600 by $300 to $10,500. Assistant Lecturer UA 4 $5,700 by $240 to $6,200.

For persons recruited from overseas up to four full fares on appointment and on normal termination of contract.

Study leave after three years' consecutive service. A housing allowance will be paid by the university. Contributory medical and superannuation schemes.

Detailed applications (three copies) giving particulars of qualifications and experience, date of birth, and names of three referees should be sent to the Academic Registrar, University of Guyana, P.O. Box 841, Georgetown, Guyana, not later than Wednesday, 22nd April, 1970.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Academic Registrar, University of Guyana, The Guyana High Commission, 28 Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1, England, The Ambassador to the United States of America, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, The Executive Director, Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, 151 Slater Street, Ottawa 4, Canada.

Registrar, March, 1970.

UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY KUMASI, GHANA

FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following POSTS:—

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
ONE SENIOR LECTURER in ARCHITECTURE/URBAN DESIGN.
ONE SENIOR LECTURER or LECTURER in ARCHITECTURE/INTERIOR DESIGN.
ONE SENIOR LECTURER or LECTURER in ARCHITECTURE/SPECIAL BUILDINGS.
ONE LECTURER in ARCHITECTURE.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING TECHNOLOGY
ONE SENIOR LECTURER or LECTURER in STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING.
ONE SENIOR LECTURER or LECTURER in BUILDING MATERIALS/CONSTRUCTION.

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING
ONE ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
ONE SENIOR LECTURER
ONE LECTURER

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND PLANNING RESEARCH
ONE RESEARCH FELLOW in BUILDING DESIGN

Salary Scales:—
Associate Professor: NC 6,000 per annum (Consolidated).
Senior Lecturer: NC4,500 by NC180 to NC5,580 per annum.
Lecturer/Research Fellow: NC2,720 by NC120 to NC3,560 by NC150 to NC4,640 NC4,800 per annum.

Non-taxable Inducement Allowance payable to expatriates:—
Associate Professor: NC900 per annum.
Senior Lecturer/Lecturer/Research Fellow, NC720 per annum.

Official rate of exchange for the New Cedi:—
One pound sterling equals NC2.45.
One U.S. dollar equals NC1.02.

In appropriate cases a supplementation allowance in range of £215 to £715 per annum (being reviewed upwards) may be paid by the Ministry of Overseas Development. Children's Education allowances and holiday passages may also be provided by the Ministry in addition to similar facilities granted by the University.

Appointments are normally for four or six years in the first instance but a shorter period of secondment will be considered.

Application forms and further details are obtainable from the Assistant Registrar, Universities of Ghana Office, 10 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1H 0AG, to whom completed forms (seven copies) should be returned by the 24th April, 1970.

UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY KUMASI, GHANA

FACULTY OF ...

APPLICATIONS ... following POSTS ...

[illegible]

Applications are invited for

assistant lectureship

in Department of English/American of the Catholic University of Nijmegen.

Appointee required to teach courses in Gothic, Old and Middle English and History of the English Language.

Detailed applications to Hoofd van de Afdeling Personeelszaken, Erasmuslaan 4, Nijmegen, Holland.

WHITAKER

Cataloguers/Assistant Editors

...ary trained staff required, preferably with cataloguing ...rience, to work in Whitakers Book List Department as ...istant Editors (the department is L.A. approved for ...mination purposes).

...Editorial work involved in changing British Books in Print from manual to computer system. (No computer knowledge necessary).

...of staff required: Twenty.

...: About 12 months (suitable people will be considered for permanent positions at the end of this time if they wish).

...: 9-5.30 or by arrangement. Five day week. Opportunities for overtime work. (A few part-timers can be accommodated).

...: According to experience and qualifications. Luncheon vouchers. (Holiday arrangements honoured).

...to: J. W. Coates,
J. Whitaker & Sons, Ltd.,
13 Bedford Square, London, WC1B 3JE

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN/INFORMATION OFFICER

FEMALE

...for a group of packaging companies situated in the U.K. and ... We are mainly concerned with metals and plastics, but provide ...cial, patent and technical information and publication on a ...range of subjects.

...a small unit we can provide a wide variety of work and pace, ...would give valuable experience.

...person appointed will be in charge of the library side of the service, ...as soon as she has learnt about our information needs, there will ...ample opportunity to do abstracting, indexing, patent and com... ...searching, and commercial and technical enquiry work, etc. ...would prefer someone with previous experience in an industrial or ...library, but enthusiasm and a desire to learn will form an ...able alternative. Also a realistic approach to the work and the ...ity to get on with people are as important as professional qualifications. The salary will be not less than £1,100.

...ing to—
...Manager, John Dale Ltd.,
...Closures Group of Companies,
...Park Road, New Southgate, London, N.11.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Readership in English at Westfield College

...ate invite applications for the Readership in English ...Westfield College (salary scale £2,770 to £3,670 plus ...don Allowance). Applications from candidates with ...interests in Restoration and Eighteenth Century Poetry ...ory of Criticism from the Renaissance to modern times ...particularly welcome. Applications (10 copies) must ...not later than 8 May, 1970, by the Academic ...University of London, Senate House, W.C.1, from ...further particulars may be obtained.

ROYAL BURGH OF AYR

LIBRARIAN AND CURATOR

OF CARNEGIE LIBRARY, MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY

QUALIFICATIONS:— Chartered Librarian.

EXPERIENCE:— Extensive library experience and some experience of museum and art gallery procedures.

DUTIES:— Responsible for Ayr Carnegie Library, Museum and Art Gallery together with existing branch libraries at Whitletts and Forehill, Ayr.

SALARY:— A.P. Grade "G" (£2,110-£2,360) with placing according to qualifications and experience.

OTHER BENEFITS:— Fixed Car Allowance; Housing will be provided if required; Removal Expenses paid; Position is superannuable and J.I.C. Conditions of Service apply.

APPLICATIONS:— A note of the Terms and Conditions of Appointment can be obtained from the undersigned with whom Applications together with the names and addresses of two referees should be lodged within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

DAVID C. RICHMOND, Town Clerk.

Town Buildings, Ayr. 16th March, 1970.

National Maritime Museum

DEPARTMENT OF MANUSCRIPTS

Assistant Keeper

Post in Greenwich, S.E.10 for man or woman aged at least 28.

The successful candidate will arrange and catalogue manuscripts, prepare publications based on the Department's collections, advise and assist students, and answer public enquiries.

QUALIFICATIONS: normally 1st or 2nd class honours degree, post-graduate degree, or equivalent qualification. Diploma in archive administration an advantage; sound knowledge of maritime history, and a working knowledge of a European language desirable.

SALARY: £2,021-£3,365 (subject to an increase of 8½% from 1 April 1970) plus £75 outer London weighting. Starting salary may be above the minimum. Non-contributory pension. Promotion prospects.

WRITE to Civil Service Commission, Savile Row, London, W1X 2AA, or telephone 01-734 6010 ext. 229 (after 5.30 p.m. 01-734 6464 "Ansafone" service), for application form, quoting 7329/69. Closing date 30 April 1970.

AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA, NIGERIA

Applications are invited for the following appointments in the KASHIM IBRAHIM LIBRARY:—

(a) DEPUTY LIBRARIAN
(b) SUB-LIBRARIAN (Serials Section)
(c) SUB-LIBRARIAN (Acquisitions Section)
(d) SUB-LIBRARIAN (Cataloguing Section)

Salary scales. (a) £N2,750 p.a. (b) (c) (d) £N1,200-£N2,175 p.a. (£N1 equals £1 3s. 4d. Sterling). Salaries supplemented in range £430-£835 p.a. (Sterling) and education allowances and children's holiday visit passages payable in appropriate cases by British Government. Family passages; various allowances; superannuation scheme; regular overseas leave.— Detailed application (6 copies) naming three referees by 11th May, 1970, to Inter-University Council, 90/91, Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT, from whom particulars are available.

LIBRARIANS Grade III

2 posts for men or women:

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW
The successful candidate will be responsible for general administration, and supervision of staff; assistance to readers; bibliographical research; and selection of periodical articles for the monthly Current Accessions List. He will deputise on occasions for the senior librarian. A reading knowledge of French and German would be an advantage.

NATURE CONSERVANCY LIBRARY SERVICE, LONDON
The successful candidate will be based at Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, but will be expected to visit the 20 outstation libraries throughout Great Britain to ensure their smooth running and to establish contacts with scientific staff. He will also take charge of *either* the Cataloguing Section, where a particular responsibility would be the compilation of a thesaurus of conversation terms, or the Periodicals Section, where his duties would include the preparation of a "Holdings List of Journals" using punched cards. A mechanical information retrieval service may be introduced, and experience of this branch of library practice would be an advantage. Other advantages would be a degree in one of the natural sciences and an interest in nature conservation.

QUALIFICATIONS: Candidates must (a) have passed one of the following professional examinations of the Library Association, viz. the Registration Examination (1963 or earlier), the Part II (Final) examination (1964 or subsequently), or the post-graduate professional examination; or (b) have otherwise attained Associateship of the Library Association; or (c) hold an approrved university degree, or diploma, in librarianship. At least 5 years' professional experience essential.

SALARY: £1,952-£2,330 (£50 less for the post in Kew). Non-contributory pension. Promotion prospects.

WRITE to Civil Service Commission, Savile Row, London, W1X 2AA, or TELEPHONE 01-734 6010, ext. 229 (after 5.30 p.m. 01-734 6464 "Ansafone" service), for fuller details and an application form, quoting 628/70. Closing date 30 April, 1970.

Research Assistant

Scottish Record Office

Applications are invited from men and women aged at least 20 for at least one post in Edinburgh.

DUTIES: Research Assistants are employed on search room and publications duties which consist mainly of indexing and calendaring historical collections and older legal records.

QUALIFICATIONS: Degree (preferably in history) together with good command of Latin and a knowledge of Scottish history essential; some knowledge of Scots law an advantage.

FINAL YEAR STUDENTS may apply.

STARTING SALARY: £809 (at age 20) to £1,208 (at 26 or over), rising to £1,454, and with normal promotion to £2,006. Salary scale will be increased by 8½% with effect from 1st April 1970. Non-contributory pension.

WRITE to Civil Service Commission, Savile Row, London W1X 2AA, or TELEPHONE 01-734 6010 ext 229 (after 5.30 p.m. 01-734 6464 "Ansafone" service), for application form, quoting 7396/70. Closing date 21st April 1970. Candidates who have already applied should not do so again.

Classified Advertisements:

The Times Literary Supplement publishes Classfied Advertisements under the following headings:

...ointments
...ians
...& University
...
...Appointments Vacant
...Wanted

Other Categories

- Books and Prints
- Literary
- Typing Services
- Personal
- For Sale and Wanted
- Researchers
- Lectures & Meetings
- Educational Courses
- Coins and Medal Collecting
- Theatres & Exhibitions

...tes: 7s. a line (minimum 14s.), box number 3s. Display £5 10s. per column inch.

Order Form

Please fill in the form below in block capitals, with the copy for your announcement and send it to the address below.

Rates: 7s. per line (Min. 14s.) Box Number 3s. Extra

NAME ____________ ADDRESS ____________

COPY ____________

CLASSIFICATION REQUIRED ____________ ISSUE DATE/S ____________

ORDERS and BOX REPLIES TO:
Classified Advertisement Dept., The Times Literary Supplement, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4. Tel. 01-236 2000 ext. 280.